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# COUNTRY LIFE

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# MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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(continued.)

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# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE  
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

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## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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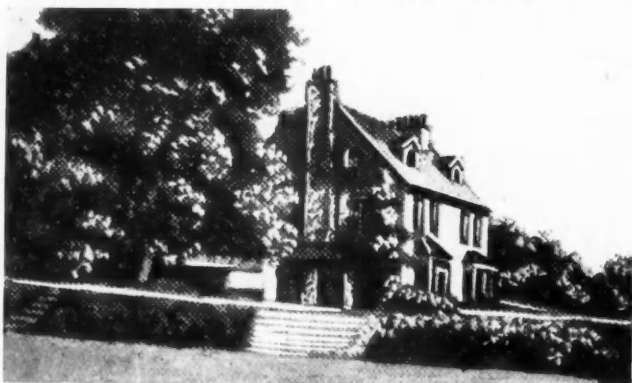
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In finely timbered  
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8 bed, 2 baths, 3  
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Telegrams:  
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(Vol. 13, 023.)

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GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGE  
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FARM BUILDINGS.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are well timbered and in good order.

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Extending in all to about

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(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co's. advertisements see page viii.)



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## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

CONVENIENT FOR FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

**TO BE SOLD**  
**A DELIGHTFUL SMALL HOUSE**



surrounded by its well laid-out Gardens of about 2 Acres.

Large lounge, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms and usual offices.

Co.'s services. Modern drainage.

**GARAGE AND STABLING.**

Tennis lawn, flower gardens.

Orchard and kitchen garden

**FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000**

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (B.48,563.)

(REG. 8222.)

FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL AREA, 235FT. UP.

## HERTFORDSHIRE

Close to several First-class Golf Courses.

**TO BE SOLD**



This attractive and well-built RESIDENCE facing South, and containing: Hall, loggia, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and usual offices.

All main services.

**GARAGE.**

Ornamental Gardens, small orchard and well-stocked kitchen garden, in all about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

**FREEHOLD ONLY £2,500**

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (R.1855.)

(REG. 8222.)

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. ENJOYING PRETTY VIEWS.

## WILTSHIRE

EASY REACH OF MARLBOROUGH. GOLF AND FISHING AVAILABLE.  
**FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT MODERATE PRICE**

Charming GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE. Entrance lodge, lounge, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Central heating; Co.'s water; own electric light; modern drainage.

**GARAGES. STABLING.**

Most Attractive Gardens and Grounds. Tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, wood and grassland; in all about 2½ ACRES.



Would be Let Unfurnished.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (H.11,361.)

(REG. 8222.)

## 25 MINUTES SOUTH OF TOWN

Close to several Golf Courses, etc.

**AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

tastefully appointed and in admirable order.

Drive approach.

Hall 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

Co.'s services.

**LARGE GARAGE. NICELY TIMBERED AND MATURED GROUNDS**

with lawns, orchard, flower beds and kitchen garden with 2 green-houses.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD £3,000.**

RENT UNFURNISHED £150 PER ANN.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (S.31,210A.)

(REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICE: HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON (Phone: WIM. 0081.)

Also at  
RUGBY,  
BIRMINGHAM,

# JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1. (Regent 0911.)

OXFORD,  
CHIPPING  
NORTON.

## CENTRAL DEVON



**£3,500 FREEHOLD.**—Near Station and 'bus route; splendid sporting district; 400ft. up; southern aspect; lovely panoramic views. Stone-built RESIDENCE, away from main roads. Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern conveniences, 2 lodges and cottage, excellent out-buildings. Charming grounds and meadowland. Total area ABOUT 14 ACRES. Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 19,618.)

## RURAL SOMERSET

65 ACRES. FARMERY. 2 COTTAGES.

**A MOST COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, situated in one of the most lovely spots in this favourite county. Everything in first-rate order. The residence is surrounded by well-timbered gardens which, in turn, are encircled by parklike lands. 3 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms (lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms. Electric light and central heating. Stabling and garage. Farmery. 2 superior cottages. Price Freehold, £7,500. A really attractive proposition.

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LOVELY POSITION WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

## WORCESTERSHIRE

**A NICE ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.**—4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity; central heating. Modern Bungalow. Garage and outbuildings. Nice Garden with swimming pool, grassland (let off); in all 11 ACRES.

**PRICE £4,500.**

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 19,685.)

## BUCKS BORDERS

40 MILES FROM LONDON.



**XVITH CENTURY** (with Queen Anne Period additions) COUNTRY RESIDENCE, brick and tiled. Rural surroundings. Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity. Fine range of out-buildings. Delightful Gardens, orchard and paddock of about 6½ ACRES. £3,800 FREEHOLD.

**WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.**  
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,416.)

## LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

**WANTED**, by middle-aged lady and gentleman of quiet tastes, whose country house has been requisitioned, UNFURNISHED FLAT in country house, in "safe" area in Essex, remote from gunfire and bombs; or, alternatively, large, furnished, centrally heated, BEDROOM and SITTING ROOM; board with family; electric light; shelter; not near railway.—"A.662," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

**HOUSE IN COUNTRY DISTRICT**, within 50 miles London, north or north-west, wanted to Rent. Partly Furnished or Unfurnished, by London company as residence of one director and as offices. About 9 to 12 rooms.—"A.660," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.

**UP TO £10,000** will be paid for a really nice HOUSE, with 6 bedrooms and 3 sitting rooms, etc., and at least 100 acres of land within daily reach of London. Immediate possession of the house required.—Owners, Solicitors and Agents are invited to send particulars and photographs in confidence if desired to the Advertiser's Surveyors, Messrs DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W.1. Tel.: GROS. 2353/5.

**BERKHAMSTED.**—Well-built RESIDENCE, having 8 bedrooms and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Garage for 3 cars, and Bungalow. Grounds of 2 Acres. Freehold, with possession. £5,500. Messrs. AITCHISON & CO., F.A.I., Berkhamsted.

**NR. MALVERN.**—FOR SALE, £3,450. Lavishly fitted HOUSE, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (all with h. and c.), bath; main services, central heating; garden.—Agents, CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. Phone 2061, or 3563 out of office hours.

**NORTH BUCKS.**—Executors' SALE. Immediate Possession. Substantially-built RESIDENCE, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms. Garage for 2 cars. Well-stocked orchard and garden, nearly an acre.

**£2,000 FREEHOLD.**

Furniture if desired.

SAWBRIDGE, The Canons, Newport Pagnell. (Tel. 58.)

## FARMS WANTED

**FARM WANTED TO RENT**, within 75 miles London to north or north-west or west. Any size of farm considered but must have House of 9 to 12 rooms.—Write fully "A. 661," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

## FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

**FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED** by careful tenants, no children, outside London area, 8. or S.W. 8-10 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms; garden; garage for 2 cars, rooms for married chauffeur, own house commandeered.—LAZARUS, Crown Hotel, Lyndhurst.

J. & H. DREW, F.S.I.,

38, WEST SOUTHERNHAY, EXETER,

have an applicant urgently requiring a

COUNTRY ESTATE of 300 to 600 ACRES in a safe area, with good Shooting and Fishing available, preferably on the Estate. A suitable property would be viewed at once. South-West country preferred, but not essential.

**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
**ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT PROPERTY.**  
corner site; central; situated in safe area, STIRLING-SHIRE, SCOTLAND; land with subjects approximately 2 ACRES; country district; population 12,000; easy access to Edinburgh and Glasgow; suitable for private dwelling or capable of alteration for substantial business premises; almost immediate entry; hot and cold water; substantial garage accommodation; feu duty £2; assessed rental moderate. Offers and inspection invited.—Apply to THOMAS CASSELLS, M.P., Solicitor, Falkirk.

Telephone No.:  
Regent 4304.

## OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

25b, ALBEMARLE STREET  
PICCADILLY, W.1.

### GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM DELIGHTFUL OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE RESTORED & MODERNISED

In rural country with splendid views.



3 reception, 9 bedrooms (all with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.

A wealth of old oak, open fireplaces, etc.

Main services. Central heating.

FINE OLD TITHE BARN CONVERTED INTO A COTTAGE.

Beautiful gardens, some woodland, pasture, etc.

ABOUT 20 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,006.)

### NEAR DONCASTER

#### AN ATTRACTIVE FARM INVESTMENT

About 112 Acres in and about the village.

Good Farmhouse.

Ample Buildings.

Let on yearly tenancy.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

### AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

#### 1½ HOURS NORTH OF TOWN

Well-let Block of Farms in first-class Dairy Country, producing over

£700 PER ANNUM

Company's water.

Tithe free.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

In a delightful situation, 400ft. up with lovely views.

Attractive STONE-BUILT HOUSE with 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light, central heating.

Cottage. Stabling. Farmbuildings.

For Sale with 5 or 80 ACRES (the latter showing return).

Agents, OSBORN & MERCER.

(15,243.)

ABOUT 45 MILES FROM LONDON

Amidst unspoilt rural scenery.

### XIVth CENTURY CHARACTER HOUSE

of real merit, pleasantly mellowed by time, whilst entirely up-to-date.



4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating. 2 Cottages.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO A GARDEN LOVER

MODERATE PRICE WITH 21 ACRES or to be Let Furnished.

Sole Agents, as above.

(17,143.)

Telephone:  
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(6 lines)

## CONSTABLE & MAUDE

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

### SUSSEX FARM BARGAIN

Excellent dairy holding of

162 ACRES

the subject of considerable expenditure.

Picturesque old farm house with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, larder, etc.

Garage. Capital Cottage.

Excellent farmbuildings. Valuable road frontages.

PRICE £4,250

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### ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS AND WARWICKSHIRE

#### FOR SALE AS AN INVESTMENT

##### AN EXCELLENT FARM

within easy reach of important centre, and Farm-house with 8 rooms, etc.

GOOD OUTBUILDINGS. 2 CAPITAL COTTAGES.

LAND COMPRISES 180 ACRES

(MAINLY PASTURE).

Apply CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

### WILTS. ON THE BORDERS OF HANTS

#### EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE ESTATE IN MINIATURE

2 halls, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Every convenience and comfort.

Garage. Stabling. 2 lodges.

Lovely gardens and park

ABOUT 84 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1

### CAPITAL FARM INVESTMENT IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

FARM OF 200 ACRES, in a ring fence

STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE, with 5-8 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms.

Modern Farm Buildings.

LET ON AN ANNUAL TENANCY.

TO BE SOLD

Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

### DEVON

#### ACCESSIBLE AND EXCELLENTLY FITTED MANSION

20 bedrooms, 3 reception and billiards rooms, 3 bathrooms.

COTTAGES. SPACIOUS OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT 86 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

TOTTENHAM  
COURT RD., W.1  
(EUSTON 7000)

## MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST.,  
MAYFAIR, W.1  
(REGENT 4685)

TO HOUSEHOLDERS, TRUSTEES, ETC.

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YOUR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE ADVISABILITY OF HAVING PREPARED A COMPLETE INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF YOUR FURNITURE AND STRUCTURE FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES, AND TO SUPPORT ANY CLAIM ARISING THROUGH WAR DAMAGE.

MAPLE & CO. ARE IN A POSITION TO UNDERTAKE THIS WORK, AND A QUOTATION WILL BE GIVEN FOR COUNTRY, TOWN RESIDENCES, AND FLATS UPON APPLICATION TO THE VALUATION DEPT., EUSTON 7000 OR REGENT 4685.

### HAMPSHIRE

Near a nice old town.  
FOR SALE, £8,000, with 60 ACRES



THE ABOVE CHOICE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, in the Queen Anne style, approached by long drive: large hall with panelled walls, beautiful drawing room, dining room, morning room, 11 or 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; electric light; fitted basins in bedrooms; 4 heated garages, lodge, 2 cottages; fine gardens with swimming pool, picturesque woodland and park-like meadows.—Recommended by MAPLE & CO., as above.

### MAPLE & CO.

URGENTLY REQUIRE

FOR NUMEROUS APPLICANTS

### COUNTRY HOUSES

SITUATE IN

BUCKS, HANTS, BERKS,  
OXFORDSHIRE, ETC.

WITH FROM

6 UP TO 20 BEDROOMS.

TO PURCHASE OR RENT

MAPLE & CO., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

FOR SHROPSHIRE, HEREFORD, WORCS., etc., and MID WALES, apply leading Agents: (Phone: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, SHREWSBURY. 2061.)

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MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., Salisbury.

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THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

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(Est. 1884.)

EXETER.

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES  
17, Above Bar, Southampton. WALLER & KING, F.A.I.  
Business Established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES  
HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO.,  
(ESTABLISHED 1809.) MARKET HARBOURGH.  
LAND AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS



# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.  
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at  
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
12, Victoria Street,  
Westminster, S.W.1.

## £3 PER ACRE GRAZING LAND IN DEVON FOR SALE

A compact holding of some 250 ACRES of some of the RICHEST LAND IN THE COUNTY, and carrying a delightful GEORGIAN HOUSE—modernised and containing 6 bed, 2 bath and 4 reception rooms, etc.

Electricity throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms.

All requisite and SUPERIOR BUILDINGS.  
BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

Full particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,  
25, Mount Street, W.1.

Fresh in the Market.

## SURREY HILLS

Rural but very accessible. ½ mile of station with excellent service.

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, first-rate offices.  
All Co's services. Main drainage.

LOGGIA, GARAGE, A.R.P. SHELTER.

1½ ACRES of delightful Gardens, with Tennis Lawn and bounded by Stream.

PRICE and full particulars from Owner's Agents:  
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.1125)

## SOUTH DOWNS

Reach of excellent electric trains to London.



## CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

with all main services and fitted basins in bedrooms.  
7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms. Garage.

2 ACRES SECLUDED GARDEN, kitchen garden, orchard.

PRICE £3,500

The contents can be purchased if desired; 15 acres grass-land also available.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.2006)

Fresh in the Market.

£7,000.

## MIDLANDS

Handy for Station with admirable express rail services, yet amidst unspoiled rural surroundings.

9 bed (h. & c. basins in most), 2 bath and 4 reception rooms.  
Co's Services. Central Heating.

GARAGES for 3. STABLING, LODGE.

Matured Grounds with hard Court and 2 useful Paddocks.  
Full particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,  
25, Mount Street, W.1.

## £4,500 WITH 4½ ACRES, NEAR EXETER

High up with a glorious panorama and recently completely modernised.

7 bedrooms (some h. & c. basins), 2 bath and 3 reception rooms. Co's Services.

GARAGE, STABLE, COTTAGE.

Well-timbered and most attractive Gardens, Tennis Lawn and a Paddock.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.7144.)

## MORE RECENT APPLICATIONS TO BUY RECEIVED BY GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

**BETWEEN LONDON, WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM.**—CHARACTER HOUSE with 12 bedrooms, etc., and about 100 Acres. Replies to "P.E.R." (L.536.)

**IN THE WALLINGFORD AREA.**—A well-appointed HOUSE, with 8-10 bedrooms, etc., 20-50 Acres if possible. Cottage or Lodge great asset. Replies to "G.H.S." (C.80.)

**RICHMOND PROPERTY.**—Maidenhead to Richmond for choice, 5-7 bedrooms, billiards room if possible, bathhouse (wet preferred); 2-5 Acres. Up to £5,000 for something really nice. (B.798.)

**DEVONSHIRE, near Exeter preferred.**—A well-appointed Manor House type RESIDENCE with 12 bedrooms and about 300 Acres. Replies to "F.C.R." (L.534.)

**HERTS.**—On high ground and near Berkhamsted liked. A HOUSE with 7 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, etc.; quiet and secluded garden; no land. Replies to "Miss M." (C.79.)

**HERTS, BUCKS OR BEDS** for choice. A HOUSE of some character with 6 or more bedrooms; matured grounds and several paddocks. Replies to "C.L.D." (B.791.)

**BETWEEN WARGRAVE AND GUILDFORD.**—A HOUSE with about 9 bedrooms (not more) and 25-30 Acres, more if necessary. Up to £12,000. Replies to "A.B.S." (L.533.)

**25 MILES OF BRISTOL.**—A small HOUSE, 5-8 bedrooms enough; not modern but modernised and Co's services essential. About 10 Acres if possible. Replies to "M.D." (C.78.)

**BETWEEN LEITH HILL AND GODALMING** for choice. A really outstanding but quite small place, 7 bedrooms and 5 Acres as minimum, but somewhat larger all round preferred. Replies to "E.C.K." (L.537.)

**NEAR NEWBURY OR ANDOVER.**—A HOUSE with 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (liked) and 3 or 4 ACRES. Co's services if possible. Replies to "A.C.B." (C.81.)

**IN THE GODALMING AREA.**—Brook much liked. A small HOUSE and GROUNDS; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths and 3 sitting rooms. Well treed garden. Replies to "Sir G.D." (B.80.)

**1,000 OR SO ACRES IN DORSET or SOMERSET** for investment with or without a large HOUSE. Good agricultural and social district essential. Replies to "S." (L.532.)

All Care of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

# F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

## ONLY £1,900 POSSESSION AT ONCE THIS HOUSE, AT WOKING, SURREY

(5 minutes station and half-an-hour Waterloo, will solve the problem, at a very moderate price, of the business man who has to travel daily to London but seeks the higher degree of safety by living outside the most vulnerable zone.



It is in perfect order, requires no further outlay, is solidly built, of pleasing architecture, and connected with all main services, partial central heating, fixed wash basins; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, well-appointed bathroom; new decorations and fireplaces; double garage.

Well-stocked, secluded garden, about a third of an acre.

FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended. Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

## AMAZING HAMPSHIRE BARGAIN SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

in the New Forest, under 2 miles from Picket Post and 1 mile from Ringwood.

2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main water.

Company's electricity available.

GARAGE.

Stable and Coach House.

Well-stocked gardens and large field.

4 ACRES

ONLY £1,500 FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE  
UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS AT PRESENT AVAILABLE.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



## A GARDEN LOVER'S PARADISE AMIDST EXQUISITE SURROUNDINGS

SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE BORDERS.

ONE MILE FROM THE INTERESTING OLD COUNTRY TOWN OF FARNHAM

60 MINUTES WATERLOO.

320 FT. UP.

ON SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

FACING SOUTH.

## MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Surrounded by uncommonly attractive pleasure grounds of great natural beauty.

3 reception rooms, loggia, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.  
Main electric light, gas and water.

GARAGE. FULL-SIZED TENNIS LAWN.

Paved terrace with lovely views, formal paved garden with lily pond.

Pine wood with picturesque walks; many fine specimen flowering and evergreen shrubs.

7 ACRES. FREEHOLD

FOR SALE AT £2,000 LESS THAN COST TO PRESENT OWNER.

A Unique Home of Peaceful Charm which must be seen to be appreciated.



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(For continuation of F. L. MERCER & Co.'s advertisements see page v.)

5, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones :  
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).  
ESTABLISHED 1875.

### WEST SURREY

ABOUT 6 MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

EXCEPTIONAL GOLFING FACILITIES.



An attractive  
**MODERN RESIDENCE**  
situate on high ground  
with excellent views

PANELLED HALL,  
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,  
11 BED AND DRESSING  
ROOMS.

4 BATHROOMS.

All main services.

Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 4 CARS.  
COTTAGE.



Charming well-timbered Pleasure Grounds with tennis lawns, borders and plantation; in all ABOUT 6 ACRES.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A MODERATE FIGURE**

Owner's Agents: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,037.)

**SOMERSETSHIRE** (Yeovil 7 miles).—Attractive STONE-BUILT HOUSE, with old mullion windows, standing in finely timbered grounds, 3-4 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, model offices; electric light, main water; garage and stabling; gardener's cottage; charming gardens and grounds, interspersed with specimen timber trees, walled kitchen garden and pastureland; in all about 9½ ACRES. Hunting and golf. For SALE Freehold at a Reduced Price.  
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,325.)

**SOMERSETSHIRE** (near Wellington).—QUEEN ANNE HOUSE in mellowed red brick and stone, 4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light; central heating. Garage and stabling. Tennis court; walled kitchen garden. To Let Furnished for a long period. 10-15 gns. per week. (5982)

**SOMERSETSHIRE**—HISTORIC TUDOR HOUSE in wooded grounds. Close to EXMOOR FOREST and the QUANTOCK HILLS, 4-5 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Stately trees. 30 ACRES. Moderate rent or for sale. (14,052.)

**ASHDOWN FOREST** (350ft. above sea level). Picturesque MODERN HOUSE in complete seclusion, amidst beautiful woodland and commanding long distance views to the South. Approached by a drive from private road ½ mile from high road. Lounge, dining room, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Co., electricity and water. Garage, studio, garden room, summerhouse. Grounds with abundance of flowering shrubs and specimen conifer trees; orchard, kitchen garden and natural woodland. Tennis court, swimming pool and putting green. TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.  
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,823.)

### DEVONSHIRE

#### ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

built of brick, roughcast, with overhanging gables and Delabole slate roof.

Set in a peaceful and secluded position, high up in beautifully wooded country.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

13 BEDROOMS.

3 BATHROOMS.

USUAL OFFICES.

Central Heating.

2 COTTAGES.

GARAGE AND STABLING.



#### CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS

well wooded, with sloping lawns, lily pond, formal garden, wild garden, swimming pool.

IN ALL ABOUT 600 ACRES  
of which 450 are woodland and the arable is let.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

Trout Fishing. Golf.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,431A.)

3, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :  
Grosvenor 1032-33.

### QUIET AND SECLUDED POSITION 20 MILES FROM LONDON

DELIGHTFUL VIEWS TO THE SOUTH OVER RURAL COUNTRY.

#### DISTINCTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

13/14 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS,  
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Main services. Central heating.

Fitted basins in every bedroom.

Stabling. Garages. Cottage.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

with hard tennis court; productive kitchen garden; in all about

25 ACRES

**TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED**  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Full details of Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.



### AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS FOR SALE

#### CAPITAL COTSWOLD FARM

of over

400 ACRES

FIRST-CLASS FARMHOUSE AND COMMODIOUS FARMBUILDINGS.

5 Cottages.

A SOUND 4 per cent. INVESTMENT

#### BUCKS.-BED. BORDERS

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

comprising

A COMPACT BLOCK OF FARMS

of about

850 ACRES

NOMINAL OUTGOINGS.

### BETWEEN CHIPPENHAM AND MALMESBURY



STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN MANOR  
7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception; electric light, water, central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

MATURED GARDENS. HARD COURT.

6 ACRES ONLY £3,000

(12,440.)

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*Electric light and modern conveniences.  
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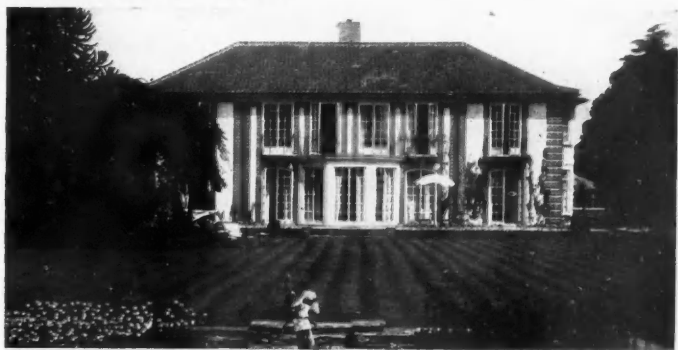
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# COUNTRY LIFE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1940

Vol. LXXXVIII. No. 2288



*Harlip*

*161, New Bond Street, W.1.*

## THE HON. MRS. RONALD STRUTT

Mrs. Strutt, whose marriage to Captain the Hon. Ronald Strutt, elder son of Lord Belper and of the Countess of Rosebery, took place last week, is the younger daughter of the late Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart., and of Lady Mainwaring.

# LONDON THAT IS TO BE

THE FIRST STEP: LONDON'S SURVEY RE-SURVEYED

By SIR CHARLES BRESSEY

**I**N 1934 the Government instructed me to devote three years to the preparation of a Highway development Survey of Greater London, nearly two thousand miles in extent, Sir Edwin Lutyens, P.R.A., being associated with me as consultant. No collaboration could have been more friendly. Sir Edwin's only complaint was that we never had occasion to quarrel. The report was duly published in 1937, and although highways figured conspicuously on the plan our studies covered a wide range of town-planning, civic development and social welfare.

Again and again our explorations led us into despondent quarters where hundreds of acres are covered by dingy, shabby dwellings and monotonously dreary streets such as Walter Besant described in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." For a view of these discreditable landscapes you need only look out from the train as you approach Central London along a railway viaduct. In planning for a saner future we had but little hesitation in staking out spacious new thoroughfares, which besides serving as much-needed traffic arteries would also promote the redevelopment on more humane lines of such neighbourhoods as I have described.

In peace-time, however, any surveyor is sure to be influenced by cautionary thoughts of demolition, re-housing, compensation, and the other bogies that lie in ambush for the town-planner. Hesitation and compromise are the result. Air-raids have altered our outlook, have made further procrastination impossible, and have disclosed the shortcomings of London's civic government. Many districts that need re-planning have been ravaged, and many of the conclusions recorded in my survey must accordingly undergo revision. From the ruthlessness of war we may perhaps learn to adopt a less timid policy in days of peace. It is on these aspects of the matter that the present article is focussed.

First and foremost, it is widely recognised that our minutely subdivided system of local administration—barely adequate for peace-time needs—is entirely incapable of adaptation to cope with the present emergency.

In this regard great significance attaches to the recent appointment of Lord Reith and Sir Warren Fisher as Ministers to undertake the almost superhuman task of clearance and restoration. The unprecedented effort that is called for over so wide a range of territory is far beyond the strength of a disunited host of local authorities, a hundred or more in number. Administration in the present crisis must be reduced to essentials—one unflinching mind in control, and a general simplification and speeding up of the lingering procedure to which we have been accustomed. Decisions upon all building projects must be rapid, clear-cut and irreversible. Orders of priority must be firmly decreed. Town-planning machinery is too cautious and too dilatory as a remedy for our present discontents; only the strictest adherents to the creed of individualism will cavil at the application to Greater London as a whole of a master-plan for the redevelopment of the metropolis in its widest sense. Borough boundaries are too restricted, local resources too inelastic, local outlook too narrow.

There are many districts where in present circumstances it should be possible, as never before, to apply the broadest principles of town-planning by re-apportioning the space devoted to buildings, streets, and open spaces respectively—discarding from the outset the wasteful and indiscriminating principle that every building, street and alley should be re-established on its former site. Mere acquiescence in the haphazard whims of our ancestors is inexcusable. Something by way of redress is surely due to densely packed quarters where disused burial-grounds form the only playing-fields. One recalls remorsefully that in some busy industrial districts it has been necessary to close certain streets to traffic, in order to form some sort of playground, however unsuitable, for the children. A judicious re-allocation of space should enable the children's wants to be more generously met in future. Why should we not also profit by the present emergency to consider the problem of the redistribution of population? Can we pretend to be satisfied that the present dense concentration of workers in parts of East and South London represents the last word of wisdom? Is it beyond human ingenuity to grant an ampler share of light, air and space to the industrial population? In drawing up the Highway Development Survey the present location of industry had to be largely taken for granted. To-day there are weighty reasons for a searching examination of that problem. The fire insurance companies could produce striking evidence as to certain exceptionally hazardous neighbourhoods where, owing to the handling of inflammable goods, the congested building-sites and the narrowness of the streets, calamitous fires are liable to occur. The consequent risks to life and property are inexcusably high and can best be reduced by a bold remodelling of the area and the removal of certain rades to more suitable surroundings. The Highway Development

Survey included various new routes which would have given an impetus to the replanning of such areas, and if the Survey were to be resumed to-day proposals of this character would have to be amplified and extended. These clearances would sometimes disclose historic buildings of great interest which are now embedded in a morass of drab surroundings. Concurrently plans would have to be laid for the founding of satellite garden cities in which industries evacuated from London could be re-established in healthful surroundings, conducive to efficient work and enjoyable recreation. A prominent feature in the Highway

Development plan was a series of new high-speed routes radiating from London and steering clear of human habitation. Along the course of these roads an unstinted width of land would be acquired at agricultural prices, and frontage development would be prohibited. Highways of this type would provide access, by means of spur roads, to satellite towns such as I have described.

Close observation of traffic conditions during the *Blitzkrieg* only serves to confirm and to emphasise the utility of several projects to which prominence was given in the Highway Development Survey. No one is likely now to dispute the need for a complete and unmistakable



HYDE PARK CORNER REPLANNED

A suggestion by Sir Edwin Lutyens, based on the Highway Development Survey of Greater London. The view westwards with Decimus Burton's Arch moved farther East, and a rectangular space formed for National Memorials, and to relieve traffic congestion.

able loopway round the City, so that in an emergency the busy streets which converge on the Mansion House and St. Paul's Cathedral may be relieved of traffic, while drivers proceed on a simple unobstructed course round the City, instead of across it. This loopway is associated with a spur road enabling traffic to avoid the chronic congestion at Gardiner's Corner in Aldgate, where, as we now know, additional confusion is likely to occur during air raids. These improvements in and around the City would incidentally provide the Tower with a somewhat less ignoble setting. A new river embankment from Blackfriars to the Tower forms part of the loopway, and by extending the present embankment from Chelsea to Putney, which is another of the recommendations, we should endow London with a continuous riverside route, eight miles long, of paramount value at times when traffic in central London is paralysed or interrupted.

One lesson that has been deeply impressed upon us all of late is the unquestionable need for an additional thoroughfare of the boldest character, stretching across the metropolis from east to west for a distance of twelve miles, connecting the Western Avenue at Hammersmith with the Eastern Avenue in Essex. Passing clear of the City, this route would avoid the worst centres of congestion, and, being free from bottle-necks, would carry more traffic than Oxford Street and the Strand combined. All Londoners must have observed what an intolerable strain is liable to be placed upon these latter streets in time of trouble. The width originally contemplated for this new east-west connection would to-day, in all probability, be increased, in order to lessen the risk of traffic interruption by bombing. Width is a great safeguard; for several months past I have been travelling daily along a modern arterial road, one hundred feet wide, with double carriageways, to which enemy aircraft have devoted much attention. It is interesting to note that, if a lucky hit blocks one carriageway temporarily, the whole of the traffic can be immediately diverted to the other, whereas on narrower highways, with single carriageways, a serious interruption to traffic may occur at any moment.

Few quarters stand in more palpable need of remodelling than our Dock districts, which now present a more disconsolate appearance than ever. The service rendered to the Capital by the Docks surely entitles that neighbourhood to generous treatment. Several improvements described in the Survey for the benefit of that district could be carried out now with less difficulty, and on a handsomer scale than would have been possible when every building in the area was intact. As an illustration of these proposals I will cite the north-south road (Lee Valley) which starts at Connaught Road between the Victoria and Albert Docks, and passes through West Ham and Leyton to Walthamstow, areas which afford a wide and fruitful field for drastic replanning. At its southern end a viaduct would carry the road over a series of level crossings which form an almost unexampled obstruction to London's traffic. From Walthamstow northwards the road would pass near Chingford, Waltham and Epping, to strike the proposed North Orbital Road near Hoddesdon. Besides conferring the boon of a handsome and unobstructed thoroughfare on the Dock districts, the road would also serve the invaluable purpose of opening up to the Dock dwellers an easy and pleasant route to attractive holiday haunts in Essex and Hertfordshire.

As one tries to grasp the unique significance of the present opportunity, inspiration may be drawn from those lines telling of the reward held out by the Master of all Good Workmen:

And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;  
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair.

But the canvas of Greater London stretches far beyond ten leagues.



# THE PROPOSED LOOP-WAY ROUND THE CITY

FROM THE DRAWING BY CYRIL A. FAREY AND JOHN J. ADAMS, BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT SURVEY



**T**HIS imaginative bird's-eye view shows how Sir Charles Bressey and Sir Edwin Lutyens propose to relieve what they call "the almost intolerable pressure" upon the main routes converging on the Mansion House (1) and St. Paul's Cathedral (2). The most important feature of their Loop-way would run eastwards from Blackfriars (3), thus continuing the Victoria Embankment and doing away with a drab part of the City which urgently needs reconstruction. The new embankment would pass under Cannon Street Station (4) and the approach to London Bridge (5), and would extend as far as the

Tower (6). It would then turn north under Fenchurch Street Station (7), to follow the general line of Crutched Friars—Duke Street—Camomile Street—London Wall to Wood Street, and would pass close to Liverpool Street Station (8) and Finsbury Circus (9). Much reconstruction would be necessary to complete the next section, which would take in Aldersgate Street and Bartholomew Close, and involve the enlarging of the roundabout outside St. Bartholomew's Hospital (10). Finally the Loop-way would join Farringdon Street under Holborn Viaduct (11), and so complete the circuit by way of Ludgate Circus (12) to Blackfriars.

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## CONVERTING THE TOWNSMAN

SINCE the days when we all lived and died on the land we ploughed or ranged—the Castle, the walled city (or the church tower even) being our local A.R.P. shelters—a distressful situation has arisen out of what they now call the Industrial Revolution. It is an old story, and it has been told often enough in these pages. The great novelists of last century had it always at the back of their minds. It did not greatly exercise Charles Dickens, who, in spite of his undefeated devotion to all the forms of locomotion practicable in his time, was at heart a municipal reformer. But George Meredith gave us in "Rhoda Fleming" the prototype of hundreds of stories based on the same theme; and, though Thomas Hardy's people are too real to be sorted into categories, that enthusiastic genius—half architect and more than half antiquary—could never get away from the ever-recurring clash between town and gown and country. To-day a situation—purely artificial it is true—has arisen in which the old drift to the cities has not only been stemmed but reversed. Assuming, as we may well do and have always done, that life on the land in almost any capacity is far better for the liver (in both senses) than anything one can do—except perhaps in war-time—in a city, what advantage can we take of the present situation? Town-dwellers decanted into the country do not find their way about by instinct; nor do many of them regard it as anything but a supremely uninteresting version of the suburbs. Thousands of stories are being told in country pubs every day which, though not malicious, put a nice point on this contrast of ideas. Let us take a simple one: the remark of a Cockney evacuee who was being shown the wealth of growing food on a farm—"Ah well, I s'pose you 'as to 'ave an 'obby, livin' in a plice like this." This inversion of values is surely a matter to be corrected, and corrected as soon as we can contrive it.

Now at least we have the opportunity; and it would be crass idiocy not to seize it. For years past—as the pages and publications of COUNTRY LIFE testify—interest among an educated urban public has been growing in every side of rural life and industry. The books which are being published to-day on the subject of country life are, as Mr. G. M. Young said the other day, practical, straightforward and unsentimental in character. Those who have read the various series of articles published in these pages under the general supervision of the late Mr. Christopher Turnor, or have looked at some of the recent books of, say, Sir George Stapledon, Mr. A. G. Street or Lord Lymington, will not need to be convinced about this. As Mr. Young says: at the head of this new interest in rural life stand the leaders of agricultural science and the scientific landowners and farmers. "But behind them, I am sure," he continues, "is a great body of opinion, neither scientific nor always practical, but very willing to be instructed, and capable, if properly organised, of carrying weight when our future agricultural policy comes to be determined." What should be done? One cannot but agree with Mr. Young's main contentions. It is a vital matter that we should make it impossible, when the immediate crisis of the war is past, either to relapse again into indifference or to resume the old antipathy between town and country. The opportunity is here. People are ready to distinguish between instruction and propaganda. Interest is rife, and party interests are in healthy subordination to the national welfare. Mr. Young suggests that those who are in the position to do so should set themselves at the head of a new Land League, which should aim, not at this reform or that, but at the creation of a well instructed opinion before which all reforms and all policies could be fairly and profitably debated. Plain, persistent education is what is needed. Who will take the lead?

## LONDON THAT IS TO BE

SIR CHARLES BRESSEY'S article "The Survey Re-surveyed," that we publish to-day, is the first of a series reviewing the problems and opportunities created by the bombing of London. To begin thinking again about replanning and reconstruction is not to imply that London resembles the condition of fiddling Nero's Rome—a suggestion to which Sir Roderick Jones has rightly taken exception—or of the City in 1667. On the contrary, the great problem after the war will be how to effect the big improvements demanded by the twentieth century with the minimum of additional destruction and so as still to retain the huge proportion of the old and charming in London which will survive. Lord Reith has disclaimed any mandate to replan or re-build. But he has stated that he has been charged to consult with others concerned, and to report to the Cabinet the appropriate methods and machinery for dealing with the issues involved. He has, too, announced as the Minister of Works and Buildings' motto a sentiment that is certainly uppermost in the hearts of us all: "No longer to tolerate the intolerable." Now, then, is the time, not to discuss the patching or replacing of this or that building or street, but to get clear the broad principles, the main lines, on which to found the policy of post-war reconstruction for London. The clue to so complex a question must be the movement of traffic, not simply within the metropolis itself but in relation to the whole country of which it is the centre: a vital new factor in planning which not only puts out of court many old classic conceptions, including Wren's plan, for re-building London, but makes imperative and far-reaching demands. This naturally is best based on the report of the Highway Development Commission, appointed by Mr. Hore Belisha, issued by Sir Charles Bresssey in 1937. Then arise such problems as the financial and administrative systems necessary for replanning on this scale; the general style of architecture to be encouraged; the designing and planning of streets; the best method by which to regulate the filling in of these broad outlines; and last but not least, the claims of historic culture and native tradition that need to be respected. Leading authorities will be discussing some of these aspects of the problem in subsequent issues from that of December 7th inclusive.

## COVENTRY

THE old city, whose name has stood for so many things in its thousand-year history, will henceforward be known imperishably for the staunchness of its citizens under the most vicious attack so far directed on an English town. The men and women of Coventry, we seem to recall, have been noted for their steadfast character and readiness to help one another, in good times as in bad, for as long as there has been a town there. In a tragic hour we may yet remember the tale of the loyal restraint of Coventry folk when the Lady Godgyfu rode through the streets. In later times the streets which witnessed her chaste progress, and have now so many of them been laid low, were the scene of the Coventry Plays—homely pageants enacted by members of the guilds of weavers, dyers, cap-makers and the like, who gave the town its mediæval prosperity. The streets then, and till fairly modern times, must have been of black and white overhanging houses like the venerable Ford's Hospital, one of the most famous of old English almshouses, which fortunately has survived last week's destruction. The cathedral, a great Perpendicular church dating from the time of Coventry's first epoch of prosperity, was raised to that rank only in 1918, when the first bishop was appointed. Great as the city's modern fame, it has been eclipsed by last week's tale of courage and cheerfulness. In lives and homes and personal possessions Coventry's loss has been cruel indeed. Yet the new streets that may have to be built can easily improve on those that have been so barbarously laid low.

## PLOUGHING: A SPEED-UP?

MR. CHURCHILL'S recent references to "the campaigns of 1943 and 1944" will have given most people food for thought—and some thought for food. If, as may happen, the sinkings of merchant tonnage continue around the high average of October; and if the main theatre of war shifts to the Middle East, necessitating the use of a large number of ships for transport and supplies for a big army in that region; and if Eire continues adamant about the Irish bases, what will be the effect on our food supplies next winter, and still more in 1942? It is all very well the Ministry of Food bidding us rejoice at their acquisition of the whole of the Canadian crop of this or that—tinned salmon or pork and beans. It is the farmers of Britain who are feeding us to-day to the extent of two-thirds of our consumption, and that figure must, if we are to face the future confidently, be worked up to 75, 80, 85 per cent. It can be done, though the diet of 1942 may have to include more potatoes, more barley in bread, more oatmeal—and so much less feeding stuffs for livestock. But, in this case, the land to produce this added output will have to be ploughed this winter and next autumn. Two million extra acres were ploughed last winter. Approximately as much additional land is probably being turned over this winter. Is it enough? We have the plant. We at present have the fertilisers too. But a lucky direct hit can send up the nitrogen wanted for half a million acres in a night, unless farmers take very seriously the counsel, already stressed in these pages, to lay in as big stocks of fertilisers as they possibly can in order to clear the central stocks. They will then be available if an extra spurt is demanded of the tractors this spring. If the general situation demands it the Government can be confident that the farmer will respond.

## "A LITTLE OF WHAT YOU FANCY . . ."

FOLLOWING current discussions of the superiority of wholemeal bread over the average miller's white bread is apt to be something of a grind. So far as theory is concerned, there appears to be no doubt that wholemeal wins hands up. In the process of de-grading it to white flour it loses "essential" vitamins and also the "germ" which is said to have magic value so far as preservation is concerned. There seems no doubt that anybody who had his private mill or a pet miller in the





**FIRE-FIGHTERS IN ACTION IN WEST LONDON**  
One of the paintings by Auxiliary Fireman Haycock, exhibited at the Leicester Galleries

Immediate neighbourhood would be foolish indeed to put up with anything less therapeutic and nourishing than wholemeal. There is, however, the obstinately outstanding fact that modern millers engaged in competitive business do not (and will not) produce it as their predecessors did. Is there, after all, reason behind this? According to Dr. J. S. McLester, an international authority on the subject, there is. One objection to products made from the whole grain is that they cannot be transported long distances and kept for a long time. Another objection is that not only men—whose “innards” are presumably hide-bound—but women and children are concerned, and both the latter are “intolerant of high cellulose diets.” The most cogent objection seems to be the last. Appetite is the chief factor in all digestive considerations, and nobody who dislikes a food should be forced to eat it. On the other hand, as Marie Lloyd used to sing so many years ago, “A little of what you fancy does you good!”

#### A FIRE-FIGHTING ARTIST

WAR artists for the time being lack subject matter, but the London Fire Brigade and A.F.S. are in the front line and they are fortunate in having found among their own number a painter who can do some justice to their magnificent job. Many of the paintings and drawings of “Fire-fighters of London” by Auxiliary Fireman Haybrook at the Leicester Galleries were, Major Jackson tells us (he is the successor to Captain Shaw), “sketched by the light of the flames with enemy bombers overhead.” Whatever their æsthetic merits, such first-hand impressions would be of great historic significance. But many of them are also distinguished by excellent and spirited paint-craft.

#### H.M.S. JERVIS BAY

(With acknowledgments to Alfred Lord Tennyson)

They knew there could be but one end,  
Grimly outnumbered  
As the sea-raider thundered.  
Puny the answer their own guns could send.  
“Hard a port,” Fegen said,  
“Now boys: Full steam ahead,  
“Charge! While the others spread.”  
The old freighter lumbered  
Into the jaws of death,  
Yet no man wondered.  
They knew the reason why,  
Theirs but to do and die,  
Alone, in the sunset sky,  
Shattered and sundered.

Honour the Jervis Bay!  
Men who have blazed to-day  
On Britain's deathless story  
A new page of glory.

C. H.

#### COMPANY MANNERS

IT will be remembered that the Bishop of Rum-ti-foo (in the “Bab Ballads”) complained that his innocent islanders had been corrupted because—

Some sailors whom they did not know  
Had landed there some time ago  
And taught them Both, also Blow,  
Of wickedness the germ.

Something of the same thing seems to be happening in the United States, according to an American essayist of twelve, who declares that his contemporaries among British evacuees are unacquainted with the expression “Shut up” and are now learning it. He must surely have met some very polite ones, and indeed he says of them “Their manners are much better than ours.” Then he adds “That's what you mean by manners, isn't it?—how you act when grown-ups are around.” The definition may not be complete, but at any rate it comprises one element of good manners. It is gratifying to know that our small boys have it.

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

Wives in Egypt—Railway Sidelines—Canadians and Cornstalks—Brotherage

THE situation in Egypt at the present time with regard to officers' wives appears to be very much the same as it was last war. Then, as now, there was, when hostilities started, a certain number of wives of the permanent garrison already installed in the country; these were augmented later by wives coming out to join Yeomanry, Territorial and Light Horse husbands who had been sent there as reinforcements; and then in 1916, when the Turks began to move in considerable force against the Canal, the War Office, which has always been troubled with an anti-wife complex, issued an order prohibiting the import of further wives. This edict affected only the legally married consorts of officers serving in the country, but did not apply to cousins, nieces and other abused relationships, and the result was rather embarrassing, as some of the cousins who arrived were most attractive actresses and one was the winner of a recent beauty competition.

My own Colonel was one of the lucky men who had managed to get his wife into the country before the order prohibiting further imports, and when we moved up into Sinai she was left behind in Cairo. On one occasion when I went up to the capital on leave from the Canal zone he asked me to call and see her to discover how she was faring. She reported that she found it most difficult getting about the city, as the *gharry* drivers were so unsatisfactory, so ignorant of localities, and so avaricious. I thought of a brilliant solution of this difficulty at once. A man I knew was trying to sell a smart little dog-cart complete with Arab pony and harness for £60; a *syce* to look after the turn-out would cost £4 a month, and stabling could be rented for another £1. A ring on the telephone would bring the trap to the door of her hotel, and Cairo and its environs would be at her feet, so to speak. I left her working out a new budget with a stump of pencil, and went back to the desert.

About a week after I had returned to the battalion my Colonel greeted me one morning shortly after the arrival of the mail, with a scowl on his face and a letter in his hand.

“Thank you very much indeed for your so kind efforts on my behalf,” he said. “I am writing to *your* wife this mail telling her that pearls are being worn this year—pearls as big as pigeons' eggs!”

THE reluctance of people to travel by train these times except in cases of urgent necessity, together with the big reduction in all our railway services, suggests that there is a very considerable amount of rolling stock lying idle throughout the country. The suspension of the ordinary cross-Channel services from London alone should account for several hundred coaches of all types, and there must be many sleepers of all classes, Pullmans and dining-cars surplus to requirements that are serving no useful purpose.

On the other hand, the building of hutments and barracks has not kept pace with the great increase in our Army, and there is the question of finding accommodation for those troops that are still under canvas, or are occupying billets in outhouses and stabling, where the question of internal heating is a difficult problem these cold and rainy days. Surplus railway stock would seem to be the temporary solution of this problem.

It would be an extremely simple matter to construct makeshift sidings of some six to twelve parallel lines at suitable flat spots on our railway systems in the country. The unused coaches could be run into these sidings, temporary scaffolding erected between them to take the place of platforms, and in a week or less comfortable and centrally heated quarters, complete with beds and dining-rooms, for a whole battalion could be provided at very small cost. The wit of the regiment would, of course, insist on walking down the coaches shouting: “All tickets, please,” but after he had been thrown out on to the line two or three times he would be cured of his facetiousness.

IF I were in the position of General Sir Alan Brooke, or whoever it is that deals with the question of reinforcements overseas, I would send off the Australians and Canadians now in this country to Egypt at the earliest possible moment. There are three very good reasons for this. The first is that they hate our winter climate with an intense hatred, and the Canadians feel the damp chill even more than the Cornstalks. Secondly, they are intensely bored because there is no immediate prospect of active service.

Egypt has an ideal winter climate and life under canvas in the sand at the Pyramids, Ismailia or at Mersa Matruh is infinitely preferable to wading through ankle-deep mud round British hutments and stabling. Then there is the question of supplies, and it must be a far simpler matter to feed troops in Egypt from Australia and India direct than it is in this country, where our ships have to run the gauntlet of submarines and bombers, and our transport services are fully occupied in supplying the wants of the civil population.

During the last few weeks I have given lifts in my car to many Australians and Canadians stationed in these parts, and, though they did not wish to hurt my feelings, I registered the impression they were very bored with life in England, loathed the damp climate, and were longing intensely for real service somewhere.

THE proposed granting of Army ranks to the Home Guard will cause some of us to feel that we are back to the real thing again, but I knew I was back some time ago when a travelling allowance claim for motor mileage was returned to me because against a 9d. journey I had omitted to fill in the nature of the duty I was performing. On all the preceding and succeeding spaces the word “inspection” had been written, but this particular line had escaped my notice. It had not escaped the eagle eye of the detail-loving clerk in the Paymaster's office, and so H.M.'s Government paper and envelopes and the time of the postal service, not to mention my own, were wasted so that the claim could be returned to me for the insertion of the little cypher “—do.—.”

The Paymaster's branch of the Service appears to be more finicky about petty details than any other department, and I recall the case



of a brother-officer, who had a T.A. claim returned to him because he had used the word "porter," which was contrary to regulations. Accompanying the claim was a stiff official letter pointing out that in travelling claims the correct phraseology was "portage" and not "porter." The officer was suitably regretful, and, desiring to please, added the suffix "age" to any other items that seemed to call for it, which caused the little word "cab" to become "cabbage."

Many years ago, when my brother, who was in an Irish regiment, was staying with me in England, we were both warned by our respective commands to attend the Hythe School of Musketry. A month, possibly two months, later my T.A. claim was returned to me with a letter from the Command Paymaster saying: "It is noted that you and your brother travelled from the same place of residence to the Hythe School

of Musketry on the same day. Please state why you did not share a conveyance to the station." One can imagine the Southern English Command and the Northern Irish Command Paymasters working up a close *liaison* across the sea that divides the islands, and arriving at this superlative piece of detection that must have involved a search of Somerset House records for birth certificates.

For a moment I thought I had met my Waterloo, and then the answer came to me. I replied: "It is a fact that my brother and I proceeded from the same place of residence to Hythe on the same day, but unfortunately we had had words at breakfast and refused to travel together," and, as there is nothing in King's Regulations to compel quarrelsome brothers to travel together, the Command Paymaster left it at that.

## THE LUCK OF A NATURE PHOTOGRAPHER

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY CAPT. C. W. R. KNIGHT

**M**OST of us nature photographers have at some time or other had occasion to bless the good luck that showed some "sideline" conveniently presenting itself just when work on the important main objective—probably something of exceptional interest or rarity—seems to be hanging fire. Here in Britain, for instance, one may chance upon the nest of a merlin, crested tit or oyster-catcher, during the innumerable trips to and from a golden eagle's eyrie. A rabbit or pheasant may approach to within a few feet of the hide while the photographer within is waiting for pictures of some ground-nesting bird. More rarely, a feathered stranger will even start work on a nest actually inside the hide—on two occasions stock doves have put together, and laid eggs on, a collection of twigs on the seat in my arboreal home overlooking a heron's nest.

While in South Africa in quest of records of some of the larger birds and animals, I sometimes found that chance discoveries of some of the smaller fellows—a colony of weaver birds, the appearance of a more than usually confiding hoopoe, the distant activities of egg-stealing gulls—were worth attention.

At our headquarters at Stellenbosch,



THE MALE WEAVER BIRD ASSUMING EXTRAORDINARY POSITIONS AS HE BUILDS AN EXPERIMENTAL NEST BELOW THE PAPYRUS PLUME

Malachite sun-birds and long-tailed sugar-birds, Bokmakierie shrikes and Cape weaver birds were plentiful, and deserving of the usual

trouble and time that bird-photography involves.

One of the most efficient nest-builders in the world, the male weaver is generally credited with possessing an ideal disposition, being both unselfish and a devoted husband. I was told, on more than one occasion, that he will build as many as five or six nests before he turns out one that meets with his wife's approval. His wife, I learned, is as critical and overbearing as her husband is willing, and proceeds to tear to pieces any nests that she considers to be unsuitable, or an insult to her intelligence.

My observations of these interesting birds, made at a distance of only a few feet, do not confirm these beliefs.

I happened to build a hide close by a colony of weavers because I had almost two weeks to spare before again going up-country to continue my observations of the home life of the martial eagle; because the nests, being suspended from the tips of papyrus plants growing at the edge of a placid pool, made an attractive picture and because the situation was ideal photographically. I hoped to obtain photographs of the cock weaver constructing the lovely home and, if possible, of the wife tearing the despised effort to pieces. By one of those bits of luck that, as previously



(Left) A FEMALE ORANGE-BREASTED SUN-BIRD SHOWING THE LONG TONGUE USED FOR EXTRACTING NECTAR.



(Right) THE MALACHITE SUN-BIRD



ORANGE RIVER PARTRIDGE BY A WATER HOLE



YELLOW-BILLED HORNBILL FEELING VERY SUSPICIOUS

mentioned, do sometimes befall the nature photographer, one of the weavers actually started a nest within four feet of my hide! Through my peep-hole I could watch several lengths of a fine sort of grass being attached one by one to the top of the papyrus, and at the back of its grassy-looking plume. Into the loose ends he proceeded to weave fresh material which presently began to protrude, rather like the ends of two pig-tails, below and behind the plume. These two ends eventually hung down to what, apparently, the weaver considered was the correct length and were then joined together so as to form a loop. This loop soon became a circle—almost exactly like the ring in a canary's cage—in which the bird, now able to work right side up and, it would seem, in comparative comfort, could carry on with his work even more rapidly. Working at such close quarters, I had to be careful lest I should give my position away, and could only point the camera in the desired direction and see to the focussing whenever the weaver went off in search of fresh material. When all was in readiness for photography I could afford to relax and to watch more closely the manner in which the weaver built the nest. He worked with astonishing speed, and threaded the grasses he brought through the material he had already woven by taking an end in the extreme tip of his beak, poking it through and then

pulling it to the desired length by peeping round the corner and again taking the protruding end in the tip of his beak.

Gradually the circle of material was extended on either side and began to assume the appearance of the finished article. And as

On the following day I returned for further observation and photography, to find that the nest was finished—practically finished, that is, for the weaver was adding the last few touches to the newly completed home. He had begun the nest one morning, and on the following

afternoon it was complete. Firmly woven together, out of reach of marauders, built in charming surroundings, it seemed to be the perfect home. The weaver, however, seemed not to think so, for to my surprise—to my distress—he set to work, without waiting for his wife's opinion, to pull the whole structure to pieces! In a few minutes a pathetic pile of debris on the water lilies below was all that remained of the little home.

It was while waiting for photographs of big-game that we photographed the partridge and yellow-billed hornbill.

It had been an uncomfortably hot day, and towards evening quite a procession of creatures, birds, animals and reptiles came to drink. I think I am right in saying that a reptile was the first visitor—a lizard, that appeared from a crack in the dead tree at the opposite side of the pool and descended earthwards in a series of short, incredibly rapid rushes, and crept along the ground in the same apprehensive way. On reaching the edge of the water it leaned forward, just like any of the usual visitors to an African water-hole, and drank deeply. No waiting about when he had



A LONG-TAILED SUGAR-BIRD ON A PROTEA BUSH

the home approached completion the weaver nipped off, from time to time, one of the grassy pieces from the top of the papyrus and wove it, also, into the nest—luckily for me, for it meant that, as these obstructions were removed, I got a much clearer view of what was going on.



SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK-BACKED GULLS RAIDING A CORMORANT COLONY FOR EGGS



drunk his fill, for, without warning, he turned like lightning and was back up the tree in a flash.

Flocks of blue-breasted waxbills spent quite a long time drinking and bathing in the shallow water on my right. As one flock prepared to depart another would arrive: too far off for satisfactory pictures, though. Orange River partridges, on the other hand, passed in front of the hide, usually at a distance of only a couple of feet, so that photography was impossible. Grey louries, glossy starlings and doves drank and bathed continually, while a pair of secretary birds stalked by at a distance of some sixty yards. They appeared to be

uninterested in, even contemptuous of, the water. So absorbing had these stately birds proved to me that I had failed to notice the arrival of a lovely impala ram which, with fore legs and neck outstretched in typical fashion, was drinking deeply. Then a warthog followed suit, but made off with tail held high and at astonishing speed at the click of the camera. A few minutes later one of the partridges sauntered leisurely across the front of the hide and very obligingly remained at the same distance from the camera while the focus was corrected and the exposure made.

And when, a few minutes later, the yellow-

billed hornbill alighted on almost the same spot as that which the partridge had just left everything was miraculously in readiness for instant action. I really believe that the exposure was made before we had recovered from the surprise of seeing this curious bird at such close quarters and before we had realised exactly what it was. A flurry of wings, an immense beak on an upheld, enquiring head, a press of the thumb, and the trick was done. Could things have happened more conveniently? And such an unexpected sitter! We would have been far less surprised if a party of baboons or lions had come along.

## RECLAIMING THE LAND

### IX.—FENLAND WASHLAND BROUGHT UNDER THE PLOUGH. BY J. W. MORTON

*A remarkable experiment, producing 250 acres of flax and six to eight tons per acre of potatoes, on 15 acres of floodland in the Whittlesey fens never before cultivated. The success attained this first season demonstrates the possibilities of reclaiming by drainage and heavily cropping scores of square miles of fen.*

**L**AND with a covering to a depth of six feet of rotting and dead rushes and grass that has not been grazed, but has been allowed to grow and decay year after year, does not appear very promising from the point of view of crop production. When it is added that the land has never previously in history, so far as is known, been cultivated, and that it is flooded to a depth of some feet in winter and often also during a wet spring or autumn, the prospects of cultivating the soil and bringing it into satisfactory production seem remote.

On the Fenland washes near Whittlesey Mr. Kenneth Whitmore and Mr. B. G. Palmer decided that it would be possible to grow crops which should not only prove profitable, but which would be of the greatest value to the country in time of war.

Local opinion held that this would not be possible. The War Agricultural Committee was neither encouraging nor helpful, and it was a considerable time before permission could be obtained from the drainage authority to carry out certain work on Morton's Leam which was necessary to the success of the scheme. This was in the spring of the present year.

The delay caused a late start to be made, but at last the work was put in hand. The dead rushes and grass were burnt off as they stood, the dry reed from the previous year not being difficult to fire.

Ploughing was begun in April before any attempt was made to improve the drainage of the land. This was made necessary because of the late start, which rendered it essential that the soil should be turned over at once if there



DAMMING MORTON'S LEAM

To get efficient drainage the water level had to be lowered

was to be any prospect of cropping the ground. Powerful caterpillar tractors were the only implements that could be used for doing the work: wheeled tractors would go down. When ploughing was started there was six inches of water in the furrow which made a wave in front of the furrow wheel. It was impossible

at first to keep the furrow wheel up, and a large pneumatic-tyred lorry wheel was firmly strapped to the furrow wheel to prevent this sinking into the subsoil. In spite of these precautions the tractors were often digging themselves in and had to be got out with the aid of timbers and other tractors. This happened to the writer's car on one of his visits, even after a good deal of drainage had been carried out.

The soil was found to be silt and black fenland, with a good proportion of fibre. On this had been deposited an alluvial covering ensuring fertility and quite capable of producing useful crops.

Drainage was commenced while the work on the land was in progress, and consisted in lowering Morton's Leam, one of the main waterways, which gets its name from the fact that it was cut by Bishop Morton in the fifteenth century. A dam was built across the Leam, and dykes, which through the neglect of years were practically non-existent, were re-cut with the aid of a drag-line to a depth of five or six feet and a width of twelve feet. The drainage so far carried out, although it made cropping possible this season, is only a beginning; it is intended to carry out more extensive and permanent work as early as possible.

About the end of April ploughing was finished. Twelve-foot disc harrows were then used on the land, followed by heavy rolls. After rolling, the disc harrows were again run over the land and the heavy rolls were also used a second time. Heavy harrows were next employed, reed roots were harrowed out and, on the land to be cropped with flax, a seed-bed was prepared. The potato land was



(Left) DYKES, LONG CHOKED, WERE RE-CUT WITH A DRAG-LINE, TO A DEPTH OF FIVE OR SIX FT. AND TWELVE FT. WIDE. (Right) CATERPILLARS AT WORK ON THE SPRING PLOUGHING OF THE RECLAIMED FEN





(Left) A LAND-GIRL STOOKING THE FLAX. (Right) A WOMAN TRACTOR DRIVER AT WORK WITH A FLAX-PULLER

also got in readiness. Seed potatoes had been obtained, and these were chitted.

On the 250 acres of prepared seed-bed flax was drilled at the rate of 90lb. to the acre and rolled in, the work of drilling being finished by about June 3rd. The chitted seed potatoes were also planted on about fifteen acres of the land. Because of the delayed start it was later than usual before the flax was ready for pulling. A beginning was, however, made about August 20th and the work went steadily on through September and right into October. The result has been an excellent crop, far surpassing expectations. About fifty acres of the flax was loaded direct from the field to the factory. The remainder has been stacked, and there is a well filled stackyard.

Needless to say, many setbacks had to be faced and obstacles overcome, apart from the major difficulties mentioned. Shortage of labour was a problem, but the Women's Land Army came to the rescue, supplementing such local labour as could be obtained, and much of the pulling and carting was done with the aid of members of this useful organisation. Schoolboys also rendered valuable assistance, and one week-end fifty of the older boys from schools in the neighbourhood could be seen

at work assisting with the harvesting of the flax.

These as well as other difficulties have been faced and overcome by Mr. A. N. Christie, who has been in charge of the work right from the start, and who has been on the spot from dawn to dusk, day in and day out, throughout the whole of the time.

After the flax had been harvested the potatoes were lifted. This work was not completed at the time of writing, but from what could be seen it was expected that a yield of six to eight tons to the acre would result. A point of some importance in connection with this crop is that unlike newly ploughed-up pasture, the soil harboured no wire-worms. The potatoes, like the flax, could not be got in until late, and the difficulty of obtaining first-class seed was a disadvantage. With the work in hand earlier and first-class seed there is every reason to believe that the yield may be greatly increased.

The work on the wash here was something of an experiment this season, but so successful has it been that it is expected that a much-increased acreage will be brought under cultivation during the coming year, and that a wider range of cropping will be grown. Mr. Christie suggested also that conditions on some of the other fenland washes were such as would lend themselves to similar treatment, where new and improved methods of drainage have been adopted, and that here is a vast unexplored field of production capable of producing almost unlimited quantities of food and other essential supplies to assist the country not only in the present war, but in the years of reconstruction that follow.



OPERATING ONE OF THE MECHANICAL FLAX-PULLERS



(Above) STACKING TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FLAX OFF PREVIOUSLY UNCROPPED WASHLAND

(Right) IN CHARGE OF THE WHOLE JOB: MR. A. N. CHRISTIE



# SUDELEY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE—I

THE SEAT OF MAJOR  
J. H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST

*Successor of a Royal residence of the Mercian kings, the mid-fifteenth-century castle built by Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley, was elaborated by Richard III. The last of Henry VIII's Queens lies buried in its chapel.*

1.—IN THE OUTER COURT. ELIZABETHAN WORK OF THE SECOND LORD CHANDOS' TIME



AT intervals along the steep western face of the Cotswolds the line of the escarpment is broken by a number of valleys that quarry far back into the recesses of the hills, and which, remote ages ago, when the Vale of Severn was a sea and the Cotswolds a line of coast, must have formed miniature fjords and inlets between

the cliffs and headlands. The longest and deepest of them is the Stroud Valley, which practically cuts the Cotswold country in two. Farther north, the largest indentation is the lovely green haven which enfolds Winchcombe and Sudeley. To the west it is shut in by the camp-crowned summits of Cleve, Nottingham and Langley hills—three heads of

what is really a triple promontory, projecting far out into the Vale and outposted by lesser island outliers; eastward the Cotswolds resume their march towards Broadway and Campden, leaving an opening only to the north through which the little Isborne stream finds its way out towards the Avon. Winchcombe, with its long street of stone houses, its old inns and its fine church, has grown up along the left bank of the stream, while Sudeley stands above it to the south, proudly aloof in its great park, behind which rise the hills in a wide semicircle clothed with hanging woods, whose silent presence seems to guard the green perfection of this historic corner of England. The Castle, the successor of a Royal residence of the Mercian kings, was saved from complete ruin a century ago. Built by one of Henry VI's ministers and elaborated by Richard III, it is best known for the fact that the last of Henry VIII's Queens lies buried in its chapel. But it is also remarkable as an early and, on the whole, highly successful instance of country-house restoration, anticipating the kind of work that has been done more recently at Allington and Herstmonceux, and including the lay-out of formal gardens now among the loveliest in England.

It is from its setting in an angle of the hills—"in the roots of Cotswold," as Leland has it—that Winchcombe gets its name, Winkel-combe, as the name appears in Domesday Book, meaning the "corner combe." But before the Mercians found this sequestered spot and formed the settlement which became a Royal town, it had been discovered by a Roman colonist, who built his country seat on the side of the sheltered valley.

When excavated in 1863, there was brought to light a villa hardly inferior to the better known example at Chedworth. Just above it, on the crest of the hill, is a still older relic of man's occupation—the chambered long barrow of Belas Knap, which is probably the earliest human monument in the Cotswolds. Stone Age man chose the summits for his home and burial place, the Roman the hillside, the Anglo-Saxon the valley bottom.

When Winchcombe first emerges in recorded history, it is already as an important town of Mercia, and it was chosen by King Kenwulf for the site of the Benedictine abbey which he founded in the year 789. With the decline of Mercia and the union of the English kingdoms under the suzerainty of Wessex, it lost much of its distinction, but it remained a Royal residence, and its abbey survived Danish spoliations. Two centuries after Kenwulf's death Ethelred the Unready gave to his youngest daughter, Godgifu, the Royal

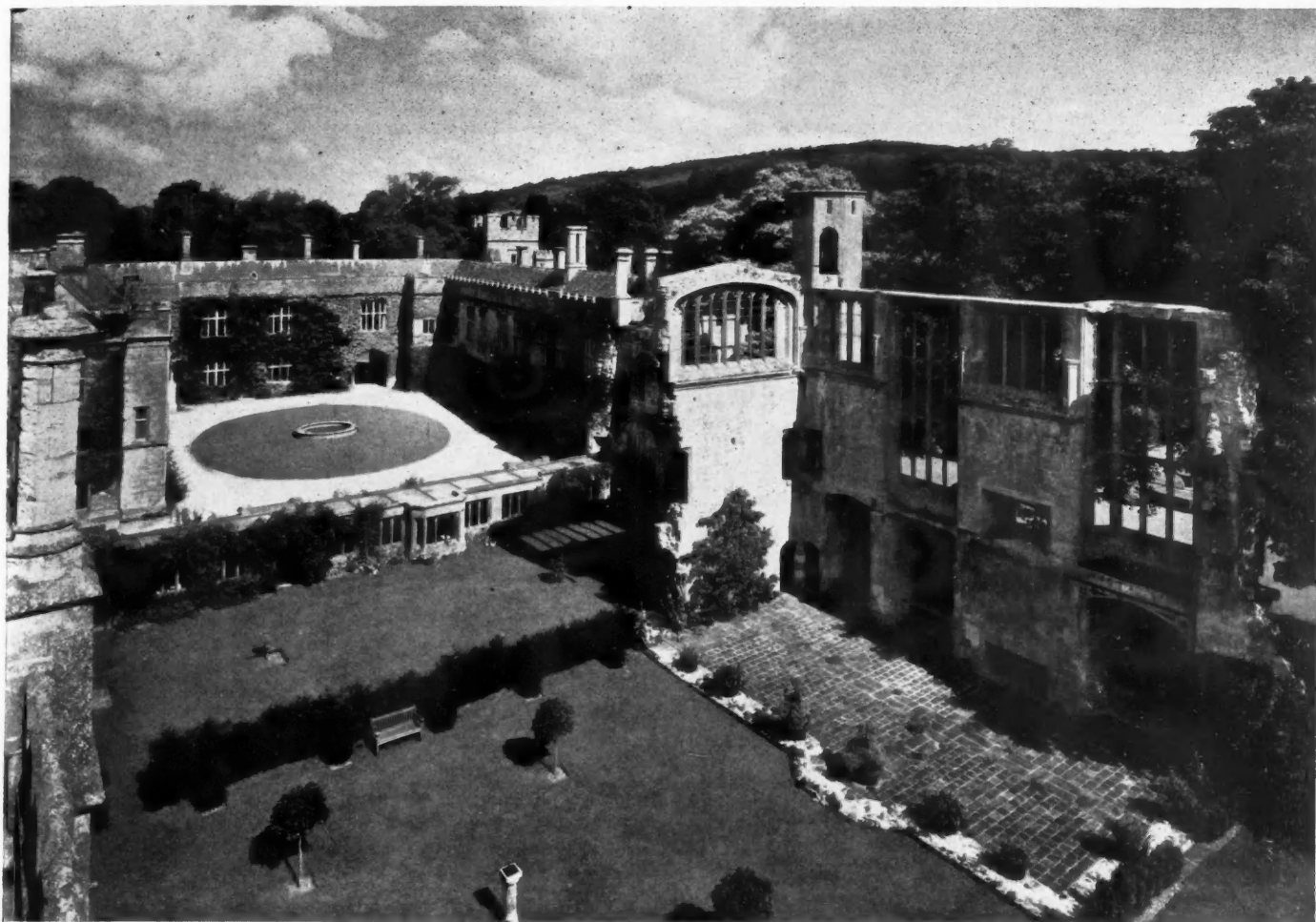


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2.—FROM THE ENTRY TO THE RUINED GREAT HALL  
AND DUNGEON TOWER





3.—FROM THE DUNGEON TOWER, LOOKING NORTH OVER THE TWO COURTYARDS  
In the right foreground is the ruined great hall, probably built by King Richard III



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4.—THE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY GATEHOUSE IN THE NORTH RANGE

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manor of Sudeley adjacent to the old Mercian town. Her mother, Queen Emma, was a Norman, and her second husband, Eustace, Count of Boulogne, fought on William's side at Hastings. No doubt, it was due to his influence that the owner of Sudeley, Godgifu's grandson Harold, was left in undisturbed possession after the Conquest. His line continued as lords of Sudeley until 1367, when John de Sudeley, who had fought at Crécy, died on the Black Prince's Spanish expedition, leaving no son to succeed him. The estate then passed to the Botelers by the marriage of the Sudeley coheirress to William Boteler of Wem. Their grandson, Ralph Boteler, the first of Sudeley's owners to make a name in our history, was the builder of the oldest surviving portions of the Castle.

The site of the earlier castle of the Sudeleys is thought to have been in a field called the Hopyards, beyond the east terrace, where foundations were laid bare sixty-five years ago. The move to the present site was almost certainly due to Ralph Boteler. Sir Gilbert Scott, who restored the chapel and the west side of the outer quadrangle, considered that there was Norman work of Stephen's reign at the base of the tower containing "Katherine Parr's room," at the north-east corner of the great hall, but as investigation fails to bear out this theory, there is no reason to doubt Leland's statement that Boteler "made this castle *a fundamentis*." He was in a position to house himself magnificently, for under Henry VI he held high office in the State and he was able to enrich himself in the French wars, in which he fought with distinction. Though probably too young to be present at Agincourt, he was soon afterwards in the retinue of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and

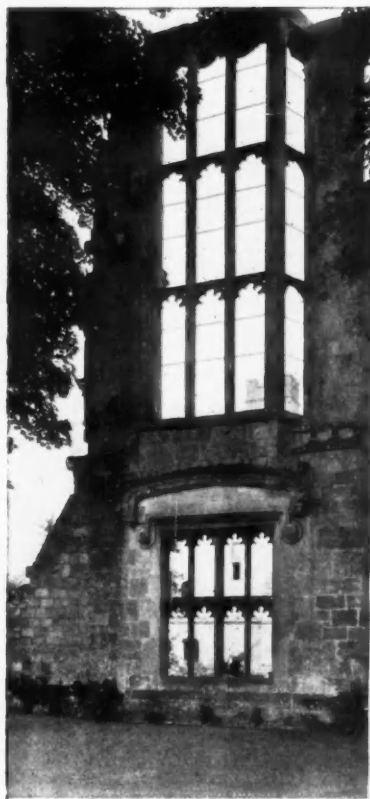


5.—THE DUNGEON TOWER AT THE SOUTH-WEST ANGLE AND, ON THE LEFT, THE PORTMARE TOWER

subsequently served under Bedford, supplying twenty men-at-arms and sixty archers on horseback. In 1441 he was made Lord Chamberlain and created Baron of Sudeley, and in the following year held the office of Lord Treasurer, having for his winter robe an allowance out of the King's wardrobe of "ten ells of fine cloth of colour violet in grain," and for its lining "300 bellies of minever." At this period he was one of the ambassadors sent to treat for peace with France. Though further employment followed in the Channel Islands and at Calais, he had leisure in the intervals of active service to occupy himself with the rebuilding of his Gloucestershire home, the cost

of which he partly defrayed from "spoyle gotten in France" and the ransoms of French prisoners. The Portmare tower, which stands intact at the north-west corner of the inner court—it is seen on the left of Fig. 5—is said to have gained its name from a French admiral whom he captured and whose ransom was granted to him by the King. Although Lord Sudeley fought on Henry's side in the first Battle of St. Albans, with which the Wars of the Roses opened, he does not appear to have taken part in the later phases of the struggle, so that he escaped attainder and the forfeiture of his possessions on the triumph of Edward IV. But as one who had served the House of Lancaster and owned a splendid castle, he was not left long in peace. In February, 1469, he was compelled to sign a deed making over to nine of the King's relatives and ministers the domain and manor of Sudeley with the Castle, and half a dozen other manors. These in the following autumn were conferred on Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who nine years later, however, exchanged them for Richmond Castle in Yorkshire. They reverted to him when he came to the throne, and thenceforward until the accession of Edward VI Sudeley remained Crown property, except for the ten years when Jasper, Duke of Bedford, Henry VII's uncle, had a grant of it—from 1485 until his death.

There is a story that when Lord Sudeley was summoned to London to surrender his estates, he exclaimed, as he took a last look back from the hill above the valley, "Sudeley Castle, thou art a traitor, not I." Leland, who heard and records this tradition, says of the great building which the Duke of Gloucester coveted that "it had the Price of all the Buildings in those Dayes," and as an instance



Copyright 6.—(Left) THE ORIEL OF THE GREAT HALL. 7.—(Centre) FIREPLACES AND ORIELS OF THE UPPER AND LOWER HALL FROM WITHIN. 8.—(Right) THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE INNER COURT, SHOWING THE ORIEL OF "KATHERINE PARR'S ROOM" "Country Life"

of its costliness he notes that some of the windows were "glased with Berall." When we come to look at the inner court with the ruins of the great hall, it is difficult, however, to say for exactly how much Ralph Boteler was responsible. There are two different phases of fifteenth-century building to be seen, and it is known that Richard III carried out "repairs" in 1484, and he may have done a good deal more between 1469 and 1478. As Ralph Boteler did not succeed to Sudeley until the death of his mother in 1442, the re-building of the Castle will not have begun before that date. It must have taken a number of years, and was probably going on well into the fourteen-fifties. The double courtyard plan, foreshadowing that of Hampton Court and other great Early Tudor houses, is more defensive than domestic in character, although the corner towers of the inner court and the moat with which the whole building was formerly surrounded show that considerations of defence were not neglected. Sudeley's prototypes are such buildings as Penshurst, Haddon Hall and Dartington—fortified residences built on a developed courtyard plan, rather than castles. Of its contemporaries perhaps the nearest parallel is South Wingfield Manor in Derbyshire, built by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, whom Boteler succeeded as Lord Treasurer. Wingfield shows a great advance in its living accommodation on the arrangements of Edwardian castles and is also planned with an outer and inner courtyard. Herston-moucheux, which is also contemporary with



9.—THE GREAT BARN MIRRORED IN THE LONG POOL

Sudeley, is more definitely defensive in conception, all the buildings being ranged within the square formed by its four outer walls rising out of the moat.

The part of Sudeley made habitable by the restorations of last century is the outer courtyard, which consists mainly of Elizabethan and Jacobean work of the time of the Chandos ownership (Fig. 1). But the gatehouse in the north range, by which you enter the courtyard from the park, is part of Ralph Boteler's buildings (Fig. 4). Its twin bay windows are Chandos alterations, but otherwise the structure is substantially fifteenth century. The recessing of the four-centred archway in a rectangular frame shows that there was a drawbridge, so that the north arm of the moat must have been directly below the walls of this outer court. Passing inside, the doorway to the porter's lodge and a large hatch in the right-hand wall are to be seen in the entry. The three surviving ranges of the court, restored in the thirties and forties of last century, have the large square-headed mullioned windows of Elizabethan times and must have been built by Edmund, second Lord Chandos, whose initials appear on a great chimneypiece in the east range and also with the date 1572 on a panel on the west side of the court. In the inner angles there are square projections for staircases, and Boteler's gate-house is skilfully incorporated so as scarcely to interfere with the uniformity of the whole design (Fig. 4). In Boteler's time, however, this outer court, like that of Wingfield, was probably assigned to subsidiary buildings. The residential part of the Castle in his day was the inner court, now in picturesque ruin except for the restored west range connecting the two angle towers (Fig. 5).

While the ruined great hall on the east side of the inner court is of a later building than Boteler's time, the two towers can be assigned to him. The larger "Dungeon Tower" may be considered as a survival of the keep, but by being relegated to the south-west angle it interfered little with the lay-out of the court. At South Wingfield there is a similar strong tower at one corner of the inner courtyard. This tower at Sudeley has a garderobe turret at its north-west angle; the windows are Elizabethan insertions, but otherwise it is of Ralph Boteler's time. The range connecting it with Portmore's tower contained the kitchen. It is shown in ruins in a drawing by J. Drayton Wyatt of about 1840, but was restored as a range of offices in 1857, when an archway was pierced in the large kitchen chimney breast. The south side of the inner court has gone, and so, too, has most of the north range dividing the two courtyards. Here there is now a covered way connecting



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10.—THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE HOUSE FRAMED IN THE ARCH OF THE GREAT BARN

"Country Life"



the east and west sides of the building; it incorporates a stone with the date 1614 and the initials G. C., showing that Grey, fifth Lord Chandos, did some building, or at least restoration, in this part of the Castle.

It has been suggested that Ralph Boteler's great hall was in this range dividing the two courts. Wherever it was, it did not prove grand enough for Richard III, to whom may be attributed the great hall now in ruins filling the northern half of the east range. As Figs. 3 and 7 show, it was at first-floor level, and there was a lower hall beneath it, an arrangement adopted by Wolsey for the great hall of York Place, which afterwards became Whitehall Palace. The later masonry, consisting of large blocks of stone, is clearly seen in the upper half of Fig. 7, and Fig. 6 shows the rather clumsy way in which the great oriel is supported on a moulded straining arch above the ground-floor window. The latter internally is framed by a delicate four-centred arch with pierced and cusped spandrels, behind which is a little panelled vault.

Window and vault are clearly of the same date as the oriel above; this had a little fan vault, the springers of which remain. Only the east and north walls of the hall survive, the latter lighted high up by a large nine-light window under a wide, flattened arch, the outer light on each side being blind. In the east wall all the windows are flat-headed, two being clerestory windows and one between them a tall window of three tiers corresponding to the oriel. Their jambs are flanked by pedestals for statues, and doubtless tapestries hung on the bare wall spaces. Both upper and lower halls have fireplaces in the east wall. The octagonal stair turret at the north-east corner is intact, and at the north end the doors remain that opened into withdrawing-rooms. At the east end of the vanished north range there are indications of a vault to a ground-floor room with a little doorway above, which opens out of the north-east angle tower, on to which the eastern range of the outer court abuts. Originally a small garderobe tower, it was enlarged

probably towards the end of the fifteenth century, and provided with the oriel window seen in Fig. 8. It is this window which lights the little chamber traditionally known as Katherine Parr's room.

The chapel, where Katherine Parr lies buried, will be described next week, together with the gardens among which it stands on the east side of the outer quadrangle. North-west of the house are the ruins of Ralph Boteler's grange. It must have been one of the largest mediæval barns in England, comprising no fewer than thirteen bays. Recently it has been brought into the picture of Sudeley as the background for a charming garden of herbaceous plants and climbers, prefaced by a long sheet of water in which its gables and buttresses are mirrored (Fig. 9). This twentieth century treatment of a ruin is a new conception of "the picturesque," in which flowers, lawns and water, with their light and colour, replace the dark mantle of ivy, to enhance instead of shrouding the beauty of old stonework.

ARTHUR OSWALD.

## FARMING NOTES

BLACK-OUT ON THE FARM—MARTINMAS AND TOWNSFOLK—CULTIVATORS AT DODWELL—YOUNG FARMER'S BOOKLETS—ADAPTABLE PUBLIC-SCHOOLBOYS

THE "black-out" now presents a real problem. The extension of Summer Time removes any serious trouble so far as the evenings are concerned, because the men have finished work by five o'clock, but the extra hour of darkness in the morning makes it necessary for effective black-out in the cow-shed and other buildings where the men are working before it is really light. In the dead of last winter the same problem arose, but we were not quite so particular about the black-out then as we have to be now. It was enough then in many cases to hang sacks over the cow-shed door and the windows; but now, with the extra hour of darkness and many more aerial visitors, farmers must take effective precautions. It is only fair to their neighbours that they should do so. During the past fortnight I have heard of several cases of isolated farmhouses where the black-out has been far from efficient. No one wants to see a whole crop of police-court cases on this score, but I know of several farmers who have very properly been reminded by A.R.P. wardens and others that they must conform to the regulations. In a good many cases it is only the cow-shed and dairy which need to be blacked-out thoroughly. There the men must work before it is light. On other jobs the difficulty of this extra hour of darkness in the morning is being overcome by re-arranging the working hours. The men come at eight and stay on till five-thirty, taking only half an hour for their dinner-time. This is a sensible arrangement which suits the men as well as the farmer. Half an hour for dinner-time is not long enough in the summer, when a rest hour is wanted, but in mid-winter half an hour is long enough for a sit down under the hedge for a meal. I am not sure whether cutting short the dinner-hour contravenes the Agricultural Wages Act, but if the arrangement suits both parties I cannot imagine that the Ministry of Agriculture would undertake a prosecution on this count.

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At the Martinmas hirings at Kendal a number of men and women evacuated from the towns mixed with the regular farm servants seeking jobs of farm work. There must be in many parts of the country numbers of able-bodied people who would be willing to undertake farm work if they knew that their services were required. They could give a hand with the ditch-cleaning and drainage work which now has to be undertaken to increase the productivity of many fields. In some counties the war agricultural committees are recruiting conscientious objectors and aliens for this kind of work. They are sending out small gangs on to farms after they have had some training under an experienced foreman. There is no reason why some of the town evacuees should not be recruited for this kind of work. In fact, special provision has been made in the

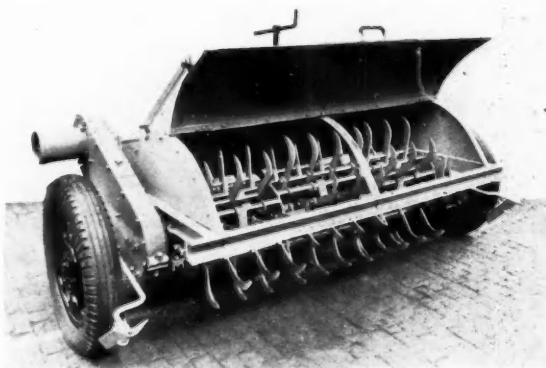
Agricultural Wages Act for their employment at a lower rate than 48s. a week. They can be taken on at 38s. a week for the first two months until they become reasonably proficient. I have recently seen some of the conscientious objectors at work on a drainage scheme, and from the way they were tackling the job and from what the foreman said, they seem likely to make good workmen.

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Sir George Stapledon seems, from all accounts, to be tackling his land reclamation scheme at Dodwell Farm, Stratford-on-Avon, with his accustomed vigour. The area he has taken on is typical of much of the under-farmed heavy land in the Midlands, which in late years has been producing very little. It will be interesting to see how such land can be stirred into more vigorous life under Sir George Stapledon's hand. He was certainly ruthless in his treatment of hill land in Wales, and some of the lessons he learnt there will probably serve him in Warwickshire. I hear that he is using a Fishleigh rotary cultivator of the same type as was used at Cahn Hill. Like everybody else, he found some difficulty in getting delivery of this machine, but patience has now been rewarded, and he has got what he wanted. As the accompanying illustration shows, this rotary cultivator is a useful-looking machine for dealing with rough land. Our forefathers had great faith in leaving things to Nature, but in these days we have to force the pace, and such machines can save a good deal of time and labour.

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The National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs has produced two more booklets which other people besides young farmers will find interesting. One of them deals with poultry keeping and is written by Mr. L. C. Turnill, the Instructor in Poultry Keeping at the Kent Farm Institute. He says what he has to say very simply, and all his advice seems sound. It is true, too, as he says, that home production could be increased without reducing the number of other stock kept and the quantity of crops grown. More poultry would mean more manure, and this would help to grow more crops. The birds find many grubs to eat and some of these are pests to crops. It has certainly been my experience that grassland over which hens have run does not harbour so much trouble in the way of wireworm and leather-jacket as most turf when it comes under the plough for corn cropping. The other booklet issued by the National Federation deals with grassland. It has been written by Mr. J. A.



USED BY SIR GEORGE STAPLEDON FOR GRASSLAND RECLAMATION AT CAHN HILL AND DODWELL

The Fishleigh Rotary Cultivator

Thomas, the Head of the Agricultural Department of Dauntsey's School, Wiltshire. He reminds us that grass is a crop and, indeed, the crop on which farmers are more dependent for their livelihood than any other. Grass may not mean very much to us unless we have examined closely the plants that grow in a so-called grassfield. If the student goes down on his hands and knees and looks closely at the herbage, he will find it is a mixture of plants.

There are probably a good many different varieties of true grass plants, and clovers and also several other plants that are weeds. A section of this booklet is devoted to the identification of grasses, the subject on which a good many experienced farmers are extraordinarily ignorant. They know cocksfoot and rye grass, but ask them to distinguish between crested dogtail, meadow fescue and rough-stalked meadow grass, and ten to one you will have them beat. Each of these booklets costs 6d., or 9d. post free, from the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, Oaklings, Canons Close, Radlett, Herts.

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Some public schoolboys are still coming forward offering their services to farmers for a year or longer before they are old enough to join the Army. From my experience I can vouch that if you choose the right ones they are most useful and helpful in every way. They fit in well with the other men on the farm, and seem to quicken up the pace of work altogether. If any farmer would like to get in touch with likely boys he should apply to the Executive Officer of the County War Agricultural Committee, or I will do my best to get him suited.

CINCINNATUS.



# WAR-TIME FURNISHING AND AFTER

A REVIEW BY RANDAL PHILLIPS

FURNISHING YOUR HOME, by Mrs. C. G. Tomrley.  
(George Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.)

IN this present time of war, the destruction or abandonment of homes seems the insistent factor, rather than the making and furnishing of them; yet even amid the national convulsion we may turn our thoughts to the latter aspect of the case. Many, indeed, have had to embark afresh on home-making, temporary and in a strange new setting though it be. To such, especially, this book by Mrs. Tomrley will prove most helpful. It embodies much practical experience, and offers a multitude of suggestions based on sound sense. The author's outlook is wholly modern, and she adjures the public to "stop talking about styles, and instead consider design in a different way, (a) as a plan for a thing which shall make it work well and be pleasant to use, and (b) an arrangement of line, form, colour, tone, texture and contrast which is just right and worth looking at hard and long." Into the major content of the book it is not the purpose of the present reviewer to enter—detailed discussion as to the best ways to use and treat the different rooms of the house, wall surfaces, furniture arrangements, built-in fittings, window hangings, the equipment of the kitchen, bathroom, and so forth. Instead, attention may be directed to a larger issue. This is the present state of furniture, and its possible developments in the time ahead of us. The chapter headed "The War and the Furnishing Industries" sets out the case. The author's theme is that furniture design and construction are bound to be radically affected by the shortage of materials, and she insists that one indirect effect of the war will be that "a premium will be set on the constructive original, flexible and adaptable people among us, particularly among women in their homes, as opposed to conventional and inflexible people, who, once the standards to which they are accustomed go, are apt to think that no standards of any kind are worth while. . . . Whatever emerges from the present situation, there is likely to be a fairly severe change in design, and it is quite possible that the present break in the continuity of supplies may be a blessing in disguise, though it seems very heartless to say so, when ruin faces the furniture manufacturers. The fact remains, however, that the makers of quantity-produced furniture have allowed the standard sizes of the panels to which their machines were set to control the design of model after model. . . . If some one does not engage a first-class designer to find a new set of standard sizes which will produce well-proportioned and interesting standard pieces, a great opportunity will have been missed." As a general assertion this sounds all very reasonable, and examples from the past can be cited to prove how design was controlled by the materials available—as, for instance, the proportion of window panes by the size that could be cut from a disc of glass, or the design of panelling by the limits of width and length in a plank of wood. But bricks can't be made without straw, or a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and if the normal materials of furniture manufacture—selected timber, laminated wood, plywood, steel tube—are not available in time of war, it is difficult to see what can be done successfully with the other materials which Mrs. Tomrley passes in review—plaster-board, cast plaster panels reinforced with wood, metal, canvas, etc., asbestos cement and plastic sheeting; nor is there

much likelihood of accomplishment in her idea to cut up good second hand but hideous furniture and use it to make "new and simpler furniture on skeleton lines." Rather the case would seem to be that, while the war lasts, we shall have to put up with what we have got, or do without what we would like to have. It is a time of arrest, not creation; for the materials available must go to the making of those things that contribute directly to the prosecution of the war. That is why we have given up our aluminium saucepans to be turned into aeroplane parts. And so with furniture making. Is there really any hope of fashioning asbestos cement sheets and plaster boards into tables and chairs, chests of drawers, and dressing-tables, that will be serviceable and lasting? On the other hand, it is well worth trying to look ahead and envisioning plans for "after the war." We cannot, of course, be certain what the conditions will be then, nor what materials and machines for fabricating them will be available. Yet if broad plans and aims are already prepared, the peace-time machine will be got going more effectively and quickly, and the interval of the war may actually have enabled a little progress to be made in the way of thoughtful preparation, instead of resulting only in retrogression.

## POOR MARY TUDOR

SPANISH TUDOR, by H. F. M. Prescott. (Constable, 18s.)

MISS PRESCOTT has written a pleasant, agreeable book to read. She has an evident sympathy with Mary Tudor the woman, sees all the tragedy of her unhappy, frustrated life: her portrait is very convincing. Gone are all the absurdities of the old Protestant picture of Mary as a monster; perhaps Miss Prescott means to underline this by her sub-title, "The Life of Bloody Mary." She sees Mary as the essentially simple soul she

was, at her best and happiest in her woman's way in all personal, human concerns, the pleasure she took in standing godmother to her friends' children, trying to patch up an unhappy marriage, looking after her household, standing by her servants who were devoted to her. When she was Queen and staying at Croydon with her cousin, Cardinal Pole, she would go out in the evenings with one or two of her ladies and call at some cottage or other while the goodman's supper was preparing, never allowing any mark of honour to betray who she was. She took a simple, naïf, almost child-like pleasure in clothes, jewels, fine stuffs.

The corollary to this was that in matters of politics she was very much at a loss. She had a simple, unbending belief in her religion, like her Spanish mother, but that was not enough to guide her in the quick changes and shifting cross-currents of the time she lived in. Miss Prescott says well: "She never could, now or later, weigh reason of state against reason of state; all she could do was to try, groping and fumbling, to find out what was right for her to do, as a single human soul, like any other, before God's judgment seat, and then to do it, regardless of danger, regardless of wisdom." Not good enough for a queen in the high Reformation period as the career of Elizabeth was to show. Miss Prescott makes a good point about her relations with Elizabeth: "Neither trusting nor dealing decisively with Elizabeth, she laid up for herself a harvest of trouble. Had she unequivocally acknowledged her sister as her heir, in default of issue, the assurance of that succession might have contented for a time the party which was to wreck all her plans."

Miss Prescott has a nice sense of quotation. It is charming to think of the cautious Cecil, afflicted with a diplomatic illness at some inconvenient turn in affairs, being plied with recipes by his friends: "let him boil a sowpig with cinnamon, celery, dates and raisins, or stew a hedgehog in red wine and rose water." Do you think he did? It would be nice to know. And what a pleasant picture of Tudor life the entries in Mary's household books reveal: "Given to the keeper of the King's gardens of Greenwich bringing herbs and flowers . . . 2s. Given to Balthasar's servant for bringing Roses . . . 12d. To my Lady Page's servant bringing cream and strawberries . . . 2s."

## BETWEEN THE WARS

Celebrities jostle one another on almost every page of Mrs. Compton Mackenzie's second volume of autobiography, *MORE THAN I SHOULD* (Collins, 12s. 6d.). Starting with the end of the last war and hectic life on Capri, we follow the existence of the temperamental Compton Mackenzie from one book to another, and from one island home to another more inaccessible: Mediterranean, Channel Isles, the Hebrides. For the wife of a celebrity, numerous qualities are necessary; but chief among them are complete faith and loyalty, entailing acceptance of the husband at his own valuation, good temper and adaptability. Judging by this book, Faith Compton Mackenzie has all or most of these qualities; and in addition she reveals a pleasant personality of her own, which includes love of music, gardening and writing. There are also reminiscences of Christopher Stone, of broadcasting fame, who is her brother, and an account of the trial of Compton Mackenzie under the Official Secrets Act after the publication of his book, "Greek Memories." The whole picture of the life here revealed, coming at this moment, has something dreamlike about it; but that is not the author's fault, and many readers will be glad to escape back into the dream of the life between the wars.



PORTRAIT OF MARY TUDOR AND PHILIP OF SPAIN,  
BY HANS Eworth

From the Woburn Abbey Collection, by kind permission of the Duke of Bedford  
(From "Spanish Tudor")

(Further reviews will be found on page xv.)

## IN OLD NEW YORK

PHILIPSE MANOR HALL, YONKERS, HOME OF A GIRL  
WHOM WASHINGTON LOVED

By JOHN GLOAG



(Above) THE THIRD PORCH ON THE STONE-BUILT SOUTH FRONT

(Left) THE OLD RED BRICK EAST FRONT WITH ITS TWIN PORCHES

ON Warburton Avenue and Dock Street in the city of Yonkers, New York State, stands a spacious and mellow building of brick and stone, once the property of the lords of the manor of Philipsborough, and now preserved as an historic monument. Since the beginning of the last century, when just over a score of buildings adjoined the site of the Philipse Manor Hall, the city has devoured the open spaces; the River Nepperhan, which once flowed by the manor grounds into the Hudson, when the Hudson River shore was only three hundred feet from the house, now flows beneath Dock Street; and Yonkers within a hundred years had become a city of 80,000 inhabitants, its present population being 110,000. Amid the casual, exuberant and rather squalid building developments of this nineteenth-century city, and by comparison with the comely, white-painted, timber-framed houses that adorn the residential suburbs of

cities in the eastern States, the Philipse Manor has an air of serene stability and solid endurance. The materials used and the urbanity of the design create this effect.

The house is built of rough rubble with squared-up patches of brickwork, some six courses deep, below the window sills; but the east front, which presents its twin porches to Warburton Avenue, is of red brick. Until 1911, when the Manor Hall was taken over by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, this brickwork had been hidden by yellow paint, and the stone sides by stucco; but the paint and stucco were carefully removed to restore the original appearance of the Hall. To-day the red bricks have the light, rosy hue that distinguishes some of the old brick buildings of Boston, such as the South Meeting House. The plan is L-shaped, the eastern front, over ninety feet long, being the tall arm of the L. A string-course runs along this front, its deep cornice linking the

tops of the ground-floor window architraves and breaking forward to rest upon the fluted Doric columns of the two porches.

The sash windows are double squares, each square divided vertically by three glazing bars, and horizontally by two, giving twelve panes to each square and twenty-four in all to each window. The glazing bars are heavy, and in section resemble English types common in the late seventeenth century. The ground-floor windows have external shutters, and these are separated by shaggy pilasters of a ravenous creeper which threatens to conceal all the brickwork on the east front and has already begun the conquest of the first floor. The dormer windows in the roof are casements and they light the great attics, where in Colonial times a large staff of black slaves and white servants were housed. A balustrade surrounds the upper slopes of the roof above the dormers.

On the south front there is another porch,



(Above) A PLASTER MEDALLION ON THE CEILING, AND (left) PHILIPSE PORTRAITS, IN THE EAST PARLOUR



but here the columns uphold a deep entablature, and the improved proportions obviate the suggestion of exaggerated width that makes the two east front porches seem squat. The south porch has a heavy panelled door, constructed to allow the upper part to remain open while the lower half is closed. Behind it lies the south hall, from which a staircase with slender balusters of pine ascends in two turns to the first floor. On the left hand is the west parlour; on the right, the east parlour.

The west parlour is about 23ft. by 19ft.; pleasant room, with a chimney-piece flanked by closets which minimise the forward break of that feature. The mantelpiece is ornamented by a simple flower pattern of unusual character; it might indeed have been inspired by the Morris school of the late nineteenth century instead of being at least one hundred and sixty or seventy years earlier. (This is an agreeable example of those occasional vivid expressions of individual ornament that appear in the conventional classical framework of American Colonial decoration.) A fireback bearing the Royal arms was discovered twenty-eight years ago when the fireplace opening was restored to its original dimensions.

The east parlour corresponds closely in size to the west, but it is an elaborate room, with a deep cornice, a heavily carved overmantel with a broken pediment, and a ceiling enriched by ornate flower and bird motifs and two portrait medallions, which are presumed to be likenesses of past lords of the manor.

On the left of the chimney-piece there is a closet; on the right, a doorway leading to the east hall. This hall, although it is entered from a porch less imposing than the south porch, is more richly endowed with decorative features than the south hall. It has a heavy cornice with dentils, a panelled dado, and a mahogany staircase, with twisted balusters, and the handrail sweeps round in

a scroll to the newel post at the foot of the stairs. Here hangs a portrait of Mary Philipse, sister of the third lord of the manor, whose beauty and accomplishments attracted young Colonel Washington in the seventeen-fifties, a partiality which endured and may have affected the survival of the Manor Hall during the destructive years of the War of Independence.

On the right of the east hall is the dining-room, where some of the woodwork is old and the mantelpiece and fireplace have been returned to their original positions; for this part of the ground floor was extensively altered in 1868, when the Manor Hall was acquired by what was then the village of Yonkers for \$44,000. The village authorities removed the fireplace wall of the dining-room, also the partition that divided the kitchen from the larder beyond the dining-room, and created one large apartment north of the East hall which was used as a court-room.

On the first floor the most interesting room is the west chamber, where there is some of the earliest woodwork in the house. It has a large open fireplace, formerly lined with blue and white Dutch tiles illustrating Biblical scenes (some of these remain and have been supplemented with modern copies).

It is believed that the south part of the Manor was built in the late seventeenth century, and that the northern addition was made about 1745. The most comprehensive work on the Manor, by Edward Hagaman Hall (published by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York City, N.Y.), admits the absence of primary authority for the assumption that the early part was built in 1682.

During the eighteenth century, before the revolutionary war, the Manor was the background of gracious, comfortable and occasionally sparkling social life. A horde of servants simplified the daily round of the Philipse family. Some of the earlier peculiarities of the family's prosperous condition were preserved in the attenuated form of local legends about the first lord's traffic with pirates; but the inevitable story of a secret passage from the house to the river survives to this day. In the closet of the



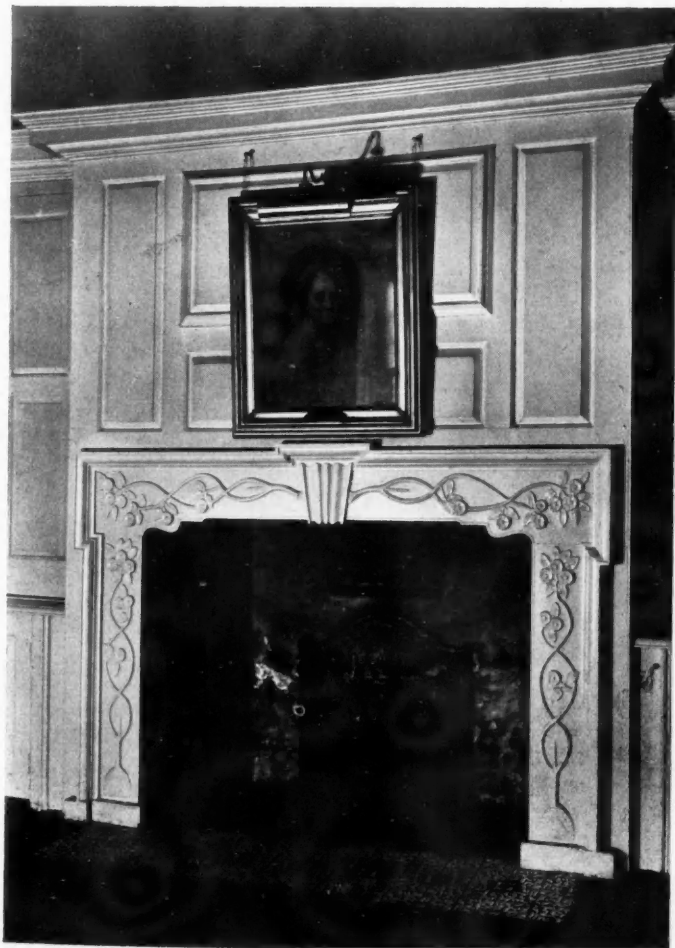
THE EAST HALL AND STAIRCASE, AND A PORTRAIT OF MARY PHILIPSE, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FRIEND

east parlour a stairway once led to the cellar: it was open during the years when the Manor served the village as a hall and court-house, but was closed during the work of restoration.

Colonel Frederick Philipse, the last lord of the manor, was, in the felicitous words of the tablet erected to his memory in Chester Cathedral, where he is buried, "a Gentleman, in whom the various social, domestic and religious Virtues were eminently united." That tablet records the passing of the Manor from the Philipse family, for its last lord "opposed, at the Hazard of his Life, the late Rebellion in North America; and for this faithful Discharge of his Duty to his King and Country, he was Proscribed, and his Estate, one of the largest in New York, was Confiscated, by the Usurped Legislature of that Province."

Although the Manor was abandoned by the Philipse family after 1777, they confided it to the care of their steward; and neither the British nor Washington's forces occupied it, so it escaped damage. Colonel Frederick Philipse was a loyal Tory; Mary Philipse, who in 1758 was married in the east parlour of the Manor Hall to Captain Roger Morris—an A.D.C. to the unfortunate General Braddock—might at one time have become Mrs. George Washington. In 1779, an Act of attainder and confiscation was passed which outlawed the Philipse family, and the sale of their property was conducted by the Commissioners of Sequestration and Forfeiture. The Manor was sold in 1785 for £14,520 to Cornelius P. Low of New York City. Before the end of the eighteenth century it had changed hands twice, and after 1800 it survived the architectural whims of several owners in the sixty-eight years that passed before it became a municipal property.

To-day it stands as a monument to a phase of American life that has vanished so completely that it is historically incomprehensible to most of the visitors who inspect those bland, white-painted rooms, whose decoration follows the airs and graces of early Georgian England (though it escapes the occasional heaviness of that period), and the fine collection of portraits of the members of the Philipse family which gives life once more to that hard-browed, purposeful race of men and women.



IN THE WEST PARLOUR ON THE GROUND FLOOR  
Some of the oldest work in the house. The portrait is that of Mrs. George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart

# REGIMENTAL BADGES: TRADITIONS INHERITED BY THE HOME GUARD

III.—MORE ROYAL FUSILIER REGIMENTS, BY LT.-COL. W. L. JULYAN

**I**N a previous article an account was given of the Northumberland, an old regiment that has long enjoyed the distinction of being a Fusilier unit, but gained its additional title of "Royal" for gallant services during the Great War. The remaining regiments possessing both the Fusilier and Royal distinctions are now to be described—there are five of them, and notes on their histories are given in the order of their seniority in the Army List.

The style "Royal" is shared with many regiments not Fusiliers, and with Artillery, Engineer, Cavalry, and some departmental corps. Such a title is only acquired after long and distinguished service or for some special act of gallantry of an exceptionally high order. Royal regiments usually have blue facings if the uniform is scarlet, and red facings for blue uniforms, though a few have been allowed to retain their former facings if there were traditions or associations that warranted it. Thus grew up that delightfully individual feature about British regiments. To almost every general rule we find an exception, but in gallantry and devotion to duty all in their several ways have played to the full their part in the proud history of the nation. Like Light Infantry, the Fusilier companies originally carried out special regimental duties. They were equipped with fusils or muskets of light pattern instead of the standard match-lock of the time. As the years went on whole Fusilier battalions developed from the companies. Later, when they lost their distinctive weapon and duties, they were allowed to retain the old privileges.

## THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, REGIMENTAL No. 7

A supplementary title is the City of London Regiment. It originated at the Tower, and many of its early members had served in the Trained Bands. The unit was raised by authority of James II in 1685 for the purpose of acting as a guard over the cannon then moved by hired drivers and horses. They were at first called the "Ordnance Regiment," because heavy guns are the province of the Master-General of Ordnance. They were armed with the fusil. Later they became the 7th Foot, and in 1811 received their present title. They have always been closely associated with London. The second battalion fought with Wellesley in Portugal and won the battle honour "Talavera," and the Colour bears testimony to gallant service on many a field. In the Great War sixty-five battalions served and brought further distinctions, including "Landing at Helles" and "Palestine 1918." Few units can rival this in what might be called interesting incidentals in military customs, privileges, and traditions. They earned the nickname of "Elegant Extracts" because at one time second lieutenants—or ensigns, as the term then was—were not posted to the regiment, but the establishment was kept up by transfers. They are one of the regiments with the treasured privilege of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets. Their first Colonel-in-Chief was an admiral—who happened to hold the appointment of Master-General of Ordnance. The loyal toast is not included in the formalities of Mess. They were commanded by the Duke of Kent, who was Queen Victoria's father, and appropriately the present Duke of Kent is their Colonel-in-Chief. The cap badge is a grenade with the Garter on the ball surmounted by a crown, with the motto *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, and the rose within.

## THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, REGIMENTAL No. 21

This is the second oldest Scottish regiment, and was raised by the Earl of

Mar in 1678. The fusil was issued and the early title was "Earl of Mar's Fusiliers." In 1688 the transfer to the general British establishment took place, and they became the 21st Foot. In 1712 a new title was given to recall their origin—"Royal North British Fusiliers"—and their present designation followed in 1881. The battle honours are long and distinguished, beginning with Blenheim and finishing with those earned by the eighteen battalions of the Great War, and including "Gallipoli 1915" and "Palestine 1917-18." It is claimed that this was the last unit to carry the Colour in battle, having done so in the Zulu War. The unit has the distinction of holding the South African town of Potchefstroom in 1880 for four months. In 1928, on the 250th anniversary of the founding of the regiment, King George was pleased to grant permission for the pipers to wear the kilt of the Erskine tartan—the family of the Earl of Mar. Campbell tartan trews are worn by other personnel. Under General Wade in 1724 they had the distasteful duty of enforcing the taxation payments in Aberdeenshire. Marshal the Viscount Trenchard is the Colonel, but he is an honorary major-general in the Army. The cap badge is the grenade with the Royal Arms on the ball.

## THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, REGIMENTAL No. 23

This is a unit of warlike renown raised in 1689 by Lord Herbert in the Welsh border area, and called at first "Herbert's Regiment." It has kept its association with Wales, and at various times has been known as "Welsh Regiment of Fusiliers," "Royal (Welsh) Regiment of Fusiliers," "Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers," "King's Own Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers." The official

spelling varied—at one time "s" and at others "c" in Welch—the latter now being in use. In 1751 the unit became the 23rd Foot, and it had the present title bestowed in 1881. Soon after being formed it saw service in Ireland, followed by periods in Holland, Flanders, France, America, Egypt, and, indeed, on practically every battle front or garrison where the British Army has been called to duty, and its renown is not surpassed. In Ireland it had yet another name—"Ingoldsby's Regiment." It was here that Major Toby Purcell led the gallant Boyne crossing. His spurs were a treasured relic till lost in a fire in Canada in 1842, but on St. David's Day one of the traditional toasts is "Purcell of the Boyne." A small book could be written about the regimental customs, and among others of St. David's Day are the distribution of leeks in the Mess and the initiation of new officers by eating one while the drummer beats a roll, and a ceremonial parade led by the mascot—a goat. At one time the regiment had to purchase the goat, but Queen Victoria graciously presented one, and since then it has been customary for the Sovereign to continue the practice—indeed, King George VI sent one from the Royal herd at Windsor only about two years ago. This is the only regiment to wear the flash, which is a relic of the small black bag in which the pigtail was kept in order to prevent soiling the tunic. Pigtails were abolished in the Army in 1805, but the 23rd were at sea and did not get the news. Thus they continued to wear it longer than any other unit, and established the regimental custom of wearing the five black ribbons forming the flash. Both William IV and George V ordered the practice to go on when official steps were being taken to discontinue it—the last time in the Great War,

when two arguments were put forward, that of saving expense and of doing away with something by which the enemy might identify the unit. But of such trifles in themselves come treasured traditions which grow in a snowball way and become the backbone of *esprit de corps* and pride of inheritance, and it is the duty of everybody to endeavour to maintain such things. How dull and monotonous it would be if the whole Army were standardised and all the pleasing and time-honoured customs abolished. We might just as logically destroy all our fine old buildings and local characteristics and have standard buildings in concrete. But just as there is an outcry at vandalism in this way, so the Army can be relied on to maintain its characteristic features which are really its unofficial history of peace and war. The battle honours are indeed a proud record of exploits, and the forty-two battalions of the Great War added many—including such unusual ones as "Vittorio Veneto," "Doiran," "Gaza," and "Baghdad." This is one of the regiments to wear the rose in the head-dress on Minden Day, to dispense with the loyal toast in the ordinary way—though it is drunk on St. David's Day—and to hold many great relics, including the Keys of Corunna. The cap badge is a grenade with the words Royal Welch Fusiliers and the Prince of Wales Plume and Coronet within.

## THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, REGIMENTAL No. 53

The unit was raised in 1689 and given the title 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot in 1751. The second battalion was formed in India in 1854 and became the East India Company's 108th Madras Infantry in 1861, but was linked with the 27th in 1881. It is regrettable that in 1922, on the reduction of the Army, this regiment was reduced to a single battalion, and combined in one administrative unit with the Royal Irish Fusiliers. It gave particular pleasure not only to Irishmen and those with associations with the



ROYAL FUSILIERS



ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS



ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS



ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS



ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

P.J.



Ireland, but to all with an intense interest in His Majesty's Armed Forces when in 1937 the two units were once again independent organisations. But such a break can never be fully overcome. Inevitably when a particular organisation ceases to exist in its old form much of the material things which have been accumulated throughout the years will be dispersed, and it is never possible to restore them; but, however, such things as traditions cannot be destroyed, and so the re-established regiment once again comes into its own. Its achievements go back to the defence of Inniskilling, good service in the West Indies, to holding a key position at Waterloo, to service in the Peninsula, and gallant conduct in South Africa. The Great War saw thirteen battalions wearing the badge, and they won many honours, including "Le Cateau," "Macedonia," and "Palestine 1917-18." At St. Lucia Lord Abercromby greatly valued their share in the capture that he ordered the King's Colour of the Inniskillings to be flown for one hour before the

Union flag was broken. Wellington thanked them for saving the centre of the line at Waterloo. The old buff regimental Colour was replaced by a new one in 1939, and here again something was added to Army history—the old Colour was sent by aeroplane from India to Northern Ireland for safe keeping. The pipers keep up an old custom by wearing grey, and the Inniskillings were the first to reintroduce the Irish pipe into the Army. Among the badges there is the White Horse of Hanover, given to a battalion for service in Scotland in 1715. The cap badge is a particularly pleasing one of the castle of Inniskilling on the ball of the grenade.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS,  
REGIMENTAL No. 87

The unit was raised in 1793. It consisted for a time of two battalions—the 87th, afterwards Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 89th, sometime Princess Victoria's. In the Peninsular War the 87th captured the Eagle standard of

the 8th French Light Infantry, and to commemorate the event the eagle is still worn on the collar badge. On the full headdress the figure 8 commemorates the same event. This gave the unit a once-popular nickname, "The Eagle-takers." At one time one battalion wore the coronet of Princess Victoria as a collar badge. Fourteen battalions served in the Great War, and among the battle honours were "Ypres 1915-17-18," "Somme 1916-18," "Lys," "Suvla," and "Palestine 1917-18." Previous to that the Colour bore such outstanding names as "Monte Video," "Niagara," "Orthes," "Sevastopol," and "Tel-el-Kebir." One of the regimental mottoes is "Faugh-a-Ballagh," or "Clear the Way." In 1937 the regiment again assumed its independence as the 87th after being for a time reduced to one battalion combined with the 53rd. The cap badge is the grenade with the harp on the ball surmounted by the Plume and Coronet of the Prince of Wales, with the Coronet of H.R.H. Princess Victoria above all.

CORRESPONDENCE

RUSSIAN FOOD EXPORTS  
TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—We observe that your leading article of October 26th, on the authority of unnamed "credible witnesses," states that so far from Russia being able to export food she produces "a more or less permanent shortage."

We suggest that this is altogether contrary to the facts. It was true of Russia under the Czarist regime when, as the "Encyclopædia Britannica" states, grain was exported notwithstanding that the peasants were starving. But it is certainly not true of Soviet Russia, where the policy of the Government has always been to ensure the necessary supplies for home consumption before sanctioning exportation. Owing to the successful development of the collective and State farms the Soviet Union can now ensure adequate supplies of grain for its own people and at the same time export large quantities.

The following figures may be interesting. The gross crop of grain of pre-revolutionary Russia for the years 1910-14 averaged no more than 66,590,730 tons. Under the Soviets the average was increased in 1928-32 to 67,962,730 tons; during 1933-37 to 92,977,037 tons; while the gross grain crop of 1938 reached 93,488,819 tons. And before the outbreak of the present war and the cessation of trading relations with the Soviet Union, large quantities of Soviet grain were being imported into this country. In respect of the production of wheat, barley, oats and sugar beet the Soviet Union now occupies first place in the world.—ALBERT INKPIN.

Secretary, Russia To-day Society.  
[Mr. Inkpin says our statement was "altogether contrary to the facts." It is regretted by every independent observer that the U.S.S.R. does not make the facts on this and other subjects easier to ascertain. But such evidence as has been collected by impartial witnesses certainly does not support Mr. Inkpin's main contention—that the Soviet Union can now ensure "adequate supplies" for home consumption and still export a large surplus. Production has undoubtedly increased, but it has not kept pace with the increase in population, so that there is less per head available for distribution now than there was, say, in 1913. The following figures for wheat are given by Paul de Hevesy in "World Wheat Planning" (1940):

	WHEAT AREA Million hectares	YIELD Quintals per hectare*	PRODUCTION Million tons	POP. Millions	EXPORTS Million tons
1909-14	30.0	6.9	20.3	134	4.4
1919-22	26.2	4.8	12.4	134	—
1922-27	21.8	7.5	16.0	141	0.4
1927-32	31.9	6.9	21.6	157	1.0
1932-37	35.8	6.7	23.4	169	0.5

\* One quintal per hectare equals 0.85 cwt. per acre, so that 7 quintals per hectare equal 5.6 cwt. per acre, 10 quintals equal 8.5 cwt., and so on.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the wheat exports in 1938 amounted to 1.3 million tons.

The Birmingham University Bureau of Research on Russian Economic Conditions states (July, 1939) that excluding 1937—an exceptional harvest year—the total grain crop per head of the population was lower in every year up to the end of 1938 than it was in 1913.

The U.S. Government publication "Foreign Crops and Markets" (August, 1937, and March, 1938) stated: "It becomes more and more apparent that the larger number of combines and other agricultural machinery available to Soviet agriculture this year has not been able to diminish the tension at harvest time and reduce harvesting losses."

The same publication reported in September, 1938: "The quality of rye and wheat is poor generally. The Government leaves the poorest quality on the farms and takes the best."

Mr. Louis G. Michael, the U.S. Agricultural Attaché, reported in July, 1939: "Few of the collective farms, or even the State farms in the Ukraine, have attained the proficiency of a first-class pre-War large estate," although he admitted that under the present mechanised system in the Ukraine "the potentialities of production are, on an average, somewhat greater than before the World War."

The Soviet Government have made strenuous efforts to increase the yield per hectare, but here again there is no evidence of steady progress. The following figures are quoted from "Wheat Studies" (1937) prepared by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California:

	QUINTALS PER HECTARE.	
	Winter.	Spring.
1909-13	8.6	6.1
1925-29	8.5	7.0
1928-32	8.5	6.0
1933-35	8.4†	8.0†

No yields have been published for 1936 onwards.

A point not mentioned by Mr. Inkpin is that in 1933 a new method of estimating yield was introduced, giving higher results than the old method. Stanford University puts the difference at 10 per cent. The figures marked † have therefore been reduced by 10 per cent. to make them comparable with the rest.

The figures for all cereals do not seriously modify the conclusions stated above. The following table is quoted by de Hevesy from Stalin's speech to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party in 1939:

	AREA Million hectares	PRODUCTION Million tons	YIELD Quintals per hectare
1913	94.5	78.8	8.3
1934	104.8	88.0	8.4
1935	103.5	88.7	8.6
1936	102.5	81.4	8.0
1937	104.5	118.1	11.3
1938	102.5	93.5	9.2

Finally, for purposes of comparison, it may be stated that the average wheat yield per acre in this country is 18 cwt., so that the best Russian result is far below ours.—ED.]

"OLD ENGLISH BRANDRETHS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I note in the introduction to my article of this title that you mention modern alternatives. One old farmer I know always builds his stacks on four wide drainpipes, and they look very well.—JAMES WALTON.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE BOYS  
TILL PLAYING FIELDS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The headmaster has suggested that you might care to use some of the enclosed photographs for publication.

They show how boys, masters—and masters' wives—from the throng are applying to parts of the College playing fields some of the lessons learnt on farms during the summer holidays.—A. E. ROGERS, The College, Cheltenham.



OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS AT CHELTENHAM COLLEGE  
ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD: SPREADING MANURE      PICKING OUT CABBAGE PLANTS FOR PLANTING-OUT

## WOOD-TURNING IN WALES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Many of your readers may be glad to know that the old wood-turning industry is still carried on in parts of Wales. Here is a photograph from a Carmarthenshire farm, where in the intervals between farming—and on wet days—a variety of wooden utensils are made. These are sold at Carmarthen market. There is still a demand among country people for wooden bowls and spoons for the breakfast porridge. Housewives like the wooden spoons for jam-making, and they have the traditional projection to enable them to hang on the side of the preserving pan. Wooden stools are still in demand for milking purposes, and with other odds and ends enough is produced to make a journey to town on market day worth while. These articles are beautifully finished with the use of the most simple tools and sometimes ornamented with a touch of turmeric—one of the oldest dyes used in English industry. In England bowl turning and other such "treen" work by the aid of the old pole-lathe is confined to one workshop on Turners' Green on the famous Bucklebury Common in Berkshire, and to one or two other places, but here the production is now in the main for sale to collectors of hand-made articles and visitors from abroad. I found it refreshing to see this kind of thing still carried on as a side-line of farming, and to meet the demands of the cottage homes such as have existed for centuries.—W. L. JULYAN, *Lieut.-Colonel*.



WET DAY WORK ON A WELSH FARM

## THE BOXING RAT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—My cat caught this young rat and brought it to the centre of the lawn. There it played with it for a few minutes, letting it run to the borders (in an endeavour to escape) and bringing it back to the centre again each time. But the main interest was that this little rat turned and stood up and attempted to *box* or bite the cat every time that she moved near to pick it up again. Of course, she could have killed it at any moment, but in fact the rat escaped by reaching a large clump of flowers



THE RAT HITS BACK

(carnations) in the border, and then running out on the far side, after having hidden without movement for some five minutes. As the time was 8.20 on an August evening, and a dark evening at that, you will appreciate the difficulty under which my photograph was taken.

I used a Rolleiflex camera, 3.5 stop, and a Kodak XXX super-fast film; but owing to the bad light I could not use a faster exposure than one-twenty-fifth of a second.—W. J. RUSH-BROOKE.

## A GEORGIAN CHURCH ABANDONED

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Adjoining Hartwell House, near Aylesbury—where King Louis XVIII of France and his Court lived for six years—stands one of the prettiest of Georgian "Gothick" churches. It was probably designed by Henry Keene, architect of the Town Hall at High Wycombe (the church tower at which place it resembles), who reconstructed the house in about 1770. Unfortunately, the church is now closed to the public as a dangerous structure and, since services are now held at another church closer to the village that it partly served, the diocesan authorities have refused to spend money on its repair. Nor, I am told, is the present owner of Hartwell, whose purchase in 1938 undoubtedly saved the house from eventual demolition, disposed to undertake the repairs. I understand that the Georgian Group of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has for some time been interesting itself in the church's fate, but, owing to the existing circumstances, has not so far succeeded in solving the problem of rescuing a redundant church which, because it is not of mediaeval date, is overlooked by archaeologists. It is, indeed, a beautiful little building of a type numerically rare compared to that of "genuine" Gothic churches. Though the times are certainly inappropriate for costly reparations, it is, to say the least, a pity that some use, and some funds, cannot be found for it. Perhaps they will be, when the war is over. But meanwhile it is to be hoped that measures may be undertaken to prevent the damage getting any worse.—F. R. W.

## A PET HEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—They call a hen stupid, but not this one belonging to Mr. J. S. Cranford of Littlehampton Road, Worthing. She sits on her master's shoulder while he works, taking food from his mouth; acts as a watch-dog, clucking loudly when a stranger visits the house until her owner's attention is called, yet remaining quiet and greeting callers she knows. At meal-times she pecks at the window until she is let in, when she walks to a chair by the dining-table, takes up her position, and eats off a plate at the table.—N. W.

## COUNTRY CURES THAT WORK TO-DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Many of us are having more opportunity now in war-time than ever before to investigate country customs and beliefs. Some of the beliefs have come from long dim ages, others have become distorted, but still others are in good working order! Among these are a few country cures that are current to-day in parts of Sussex and Hampshire.

The farm bailiff who told me some of these has implicit faith in their efficacy both for human beings and animals, and certainly looks an excellent advertisement for his medicine, with his cheerful rosy face and heartening chuckle. I complained of weeping eyes from the strong winds, and he recommended a potion of eye-bright, otherwise known as ground ivy. "Take a handful of this yere," he said, pulling up the



HARTWELL CHURCH

little green leaves, and "boil 'em in enough water to cover 'em; then when it's cold you bathe your eyes, me dear, it'll settle 'em. Why, I call to mind a cow I had—ooh, a long time ago that was—anyway, she got a h'oat stuck in 'er eyeball—you know the pointed way they h'oats is. Well, I just took a few of these leaves and chewed 'em up well (the cow was properly in pain, poor thing), and I spit it right in 'er eye! It fetched out the h'oat as soon as you like, and she was none the worse." After this recommendation I risked the lotion and had no cause to regret it, and others who have tried it say it is definitely soothing and helpful to the eyes.

Another cure, still in current use, is the potato



THE HEN AND HER MASTER

poultice for backache. Since I have been in the Land Army I know from personal experience that practically every country job gives you a backache sooner or later, usually sooner! Shepherd told me that he used it for his rheumatics. "It's like this yere. I boils up a good lot of big potatoes till they're all properly soft and floury, then I spreads 'em thick over a old bit of flannel on me bed, covers it up (though you don't need to if you haven't a mind to) and hops in quick and lays on it while it's piping hot, hot's I can bear. Then I'm off to sleep, air raids or no air raids, and properly comfortable."

The carter told me of the wart cure. "It's slow like, but if you goes on long enough it does dry 'em up." Not having any warts myself, I'm trying it on the dog, who, like so many elderly Airedales, is very warty. You take a medicine bottle full of vinegar, and into it poke peelings of the bark of green willow branches; leave this for a week at least, shaking frequently, and then apply to the wart with a little cotton-wool. It certainly seems to be drying the warts up, but, as the carter says, "You need to have patience."

Most of the other cures I have come across consist of eating various leaves or herbs—such as dandelion leaf sandwiches—or taking various "potions" which I have not yet had opportunity of testing. Many of the carters have great faith in various hedgerow plants for benefiting their horses, particularly horse angelica, which every horse seems to eat with great relish.—ELIZABETH CROSS.



## GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

### SOME "BEST EVERs"

THE other day I was reading an article by that most interesting writer on Rugby football, Mr. D. R. Gent, in which he proposed a "best ever" English fifteen, drawn from players whom he had himself seen, and invited Scotsmen, Irishmen and Welshmen to emulate him. In these days, when there is next to no golfing news and reminiscence becomes permissible and, I hope, even not unpleasant, I thought that here was a capital notion, capable of expansion. I would begin, I said to myself, by choosing a "best ever" team to represent England in an amateur international. I got a piece of paper; I wrote down "John Ball, H. H. Hilton," and then came to a stop, suddenly realising that this was a hopeless business: not because, being old myself, I should be prejudiced in favour of an older generation (as I am afraid I should), but because the game has changed so much in point of implements that comparisons between the players of different epochs are futile. To take as just one example two very fine golfers, not from England but from Scotland. How, though I watched them both often, could I possibly compare the merits of Freddie Tait and Hector Thomson, the one who never played with anything but a gutty, the other, so to speak, teetted on steel? All such selections or comparisons must in any case be a matter of personal opinion, but in football at any rate there are the same ground, the same goal-posts and the same ball as ever there were; in golf it just won't do, and so far as that team was concerned I gave up.

I did not, however, altogether give up the "best ever" project. The Open Championship offers a better scope. The winning scores have a certain relativity to one another, if such a term be permissible, for which allowance can to some extent be made, and similar allowance can be made for the weather. Moreover, it is tolerably sure that if a man beats the field by several strokes he had, whatever his score, played quite exceptionally well. Taylor once observed that the only way to win a championship was to win it easily, and no doubt it must be the pleasantest way, but it is one very rarely

attained. With that fact to help me I set out to think what were the three best wins I had seen in the Open Championship, and—youth will have to forgive my ancient prejudices—here they are: Braid at Prestwick in 1908 with 291, Taylor at Hoylake in 1913 with 304, and Bobby Jones at St. Andrews in 1927 with 285. It may seem odd that no championship of Vardon's appears, but when he was at his devastating best I was in the toils of the law and not watching championships. With regard to more modern heroes, I paused some time over Cotton at Sandwich in 1934 with his 283. He won in the end comfortably, and his first three rounds of 67, 65 and 72 were almost incredibly brilliant, but I decided that he had blotted his copy-book a little too much with his last 79, and that therefore I could not quite rank his achievement as a whole with those other three. Sarazen at Prince's and Hagen at Muirfield were likewise magnificent, but let me stick to my guns.

All my three chosen ones were won more or less "by the length of the street," and the easiest win and, to my mind, the greatest golf was that of Taylor at Hoylake in such a storm of rain and wind that even to think of it makes me cower under imaginary blasts while imaginary water squelches in my shoes. He had only qualified by the very skin of his teeth, having to hole quite a considerable putt on the last green to do so and knowing that he had to do it. I suppose that gave him just the impetus he wanted, for all through the championship he was neither to hold nor to bind, fighting the elements with a savage joy and a rock-like, firm-footed accuracy. Ray, the holder, was, I think, second, but he was never in the picture; nobody but J. H. was; it was a one-man show. So, for that matter, though hardly to the same extent perhaps, were my other two. In Braid's year at Prestwick there was for those of little faith just one moment of uncertainty, when he took that famous and singularly gratuitous eight at the Cardinal and, though looking wholly stolid and unmoved, followed it up with three putts on the next green. Then he got his three at the Himalayas, and the eight melted into past

history. I think, by the way, though I may have mixed up two championships, that this year 1908 provided the solitary occasion on which I ever saw Braid move out of a walk. He strode forward a long way before deciding to go for the twelfth green over the stone wall with a big brassey shot. Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that he ran back to his ball, but he was certainly seen, like Mr. Pickwick after he had fallen through the ice, "skimming over the ground without any clearly defined purpose at the rate of six good English miles an hour."

Bobby's 285—three under fours for four rounds of St. Andrews—was a truly wonderful score, full of brilliancies and not quite so faultless, as I recall it, as the total would suggest. I have, for instance, a vision of him hitting a long drive into Cheape's bunker at the second hole, taking two to get out and yet getting his five after all. I also seem to remember him completely missing a pitch with his mashie niblick to the High Hole going out, and he made rather heavy weather of it in the first four holes of his last round. If, however, he made a few mistakes, he was constantly doing astonishing things in compensation, and he holed, by way of example, the very longest putt I have ever seen on the big double green for a three at the fifth hole. Then in that last round he was, as I remember it, three over fours for the first five, so that as I awaited him at the thirteenth I hardly expected any terrific news, even though bursts of distant clapping announced that he was doing well. When, therefore, a panting herald arrived with the news that he was now two—or was it three?—under fours I did not believe him, nor did I believe the next one either; it was true, however, and he finished pulling up in 72 to win by half a dozen shots from Robson and Boomer. I hope, by the way, my figures are right, but bombs have divorced me from some books and so the "very fierce" statisticians must not be too hard on me. Neither must those who have other heroes and recall equally heroic occasions. Perhaps I may come to them another day.

## AFTER NEWMARKET AND BEFORE THIRSK

### RACING STILL CONTINUES

THOUGH not what might be called an important fixture if judged upon peace-time programmes, the First November Meeting upon the July Course at headquarters was both interesting and in many ways enlightening, for the very simple reason that with the scarcity of fixtures and the close-at-hand fall of the curtain upon the flat-racing season, the great majority of the runners were picked from among the best of their respective classes. So it came about that upon the first day visitors were given another view of Mr. J. A. Dewar's colt Poise, in the Saxham Stakes: a two year old event that is competed for over the severe last six furlongs of the Bunbury Mile. A good-sized, easy-actioned, long-striding bay with his colour only relieved by two white hind socks, he is by Fairway's son, Fair Trial, from Sword Play, a Great Sport mare who has also bred En Garde, Campion, Thrustaway, and Challenger, who is at the present time one of the leading sires in America and is responsible for their big winner, Challedon. Meeting a field of eighteen, Poise, who was bred at the National Stud and cost 600g. as a yearling, was always running on an even keel, and when called upon by Gordon Richards came out to win more easily than the official verdict of three-quarters of a length suggests. Trained at Beckhampton by Fred Darling, he is a stable-companion of Fettes and, with this son of Felstead, however the Official Handicapper rates the two year olds in his Free Handicap, may be a fighting force in the classics

of next year. Behind him there was not a great deal to arouse enthusiasm; but the Loaningdale colt, Mr. Sawyer, who comes from that sterling mare Seradella, and the unnamed colt from West Park by Felstead, are worth keeping in mind. The latter especially can be marked down as one likely to make a better colt next year.

Owing to the geography of the July Course, very little could be seen of the early stages of the two miles and twenty-four yards race for

the Fordham Handicap, but when the field came into view it was obvious that Finis, Felstead's half-brother by Cameronian, had the event at his mercy and was running on as if enjoying the distance. He won pulling up from Tutor, to whom he was giving 8lb., and the Massine gelding, Valentin, who was in receipt of nearly 2st. In every way this was such a memorable victory that it is excusable to speculate upon the future of Finis as a sire. However, this can be deferred, since his trainer, Captain O. M. D. Bell (who also trained Felstead and his daughter Rockfel), informs us that he will be kept in training for another year, possibly in the hope of Gold Cup honours.

The only other event to note on the first day was the November Nursery Handicap, a six-furlong event which, as its name suggests, was confined to youngsters. The King's colt, Merry Wanderer, who won recently at Nottingham, was among the field and, had the universal wish been gratified, would have been returned the winner. But, though receiving 13lb., he could not cope with Lord Rosebery's neatly modelled little filly, Mercy, who is another of Fair Trial's winning get and comes from Pip Emma, a Solario mare who was bought by Mercy's owner for 700g. as a foal, and, in the "Primrose and rose hoops," won the Manchester November Handicap and four other events of in all £2,465.

On the second day the card consisted mostly of handicaps, but, following easy wins for the elderly



W. A. Rouch

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THE AGA KHAN'S COLT WINTERHALTER  
Winner of the Final Plate at Newmarket

geldings Mickie Bulger and Real Estate in the Durham Handicap and the Queensberry Handicap, a very useful collection of youngsters faced the gate for the Histon Plate, which, after a rare set-to, went to Mr. H. S. Perse's small but very compact and wiry grey colt Toboso, who had the Mieuxce colt Mazarin and Windsor Lad's son, Royalist, as his nearest attendants. Bred in France and by the French Two Thousand Guineas winner Xanover, who nowadays stands at the Upend Stud, near Newmarket, Toboso is out of Dulceine, she by De Viris from a daughter of Tibere (The Bard). Too diminutive to be really good, he will probably find some of those who finished behind him reversing the order of procedure next season. One such may be Hyperion's big strapping half-brother Moonlight Sun who is by Bobsleigh; another quite likely will be the as yet unnamed colt by Trimdon from Leighon Tor, who cost 760gs. as a yearling at the First July Sales of last year.

A third who will show to better advantage is Mr. Herbert Blagrave's Royal Academy, an all-quality son of Gains-

borough from the Buchan mare Dame Fairy. Mention of this colt, or rather of his owner, calls to mind the fact that it is as yet undecided whether Atout Maître will or will not change his sphere of life at the end of this season and take up his duties as a stallion; all depends on the outlook as predicted by the Jockey Club in their list of future fixtures and the conditions of races that will be advertised to close. Mr. Blagrave is anxious to prove that his superiority to anything else of his age is without a doubt. In the opinion of a great many, the writer included, this wants no further confirmation. Mr. Fred Darling has taken this view over his Derby winner Pont l'Évêque, who will be at stud for the season of 1941 at the nominal charge, for a Derby winner and a well bred one at that, of 98sovs. and a guinea for the groom.

To return from these asides to the racing. The concluding event of the day and the meeting, the Final Plate, afforded another view, and a winning one, of the Aga Khan's colt Winterhalter, who, if not the best, is one of the most versatile three year olds that have run this

season. This is as it should be on breeding, since he is a half-brother (by Gainsborough) to Rose of England, a winner of the Oaks and £8,153 and dam of the St. Leger winner Chulmleigh, from Perce-Neige—she by the Two Thousand Guineas winner Neil Gow. Second to him came Felicitation's son Congratulations, who had something in the nature of a trial for the Yorkshire St. Leger Stakes at Thirsk on November 23rd. This, though, Pont l'Évêque will be an absentee, will be an interesting race in which Stardust, Turkhan, Hippius and others can renew rivalry. Stardust may, in fact be sure to, find the mile and seven furlongs all too far; Turkhan, though a winner of the Irish Derby, and second at Newmarket in the substitute for ours, hardly fills the eye as a true stayer. Though both of these and Hippius will be better fancied it seems as likely as not that in the absence of Congratulations (whose victory would signalise the first classic winner ever trained by a lady) Mr. W. Barnett's Planchado will put the spoils to the credit of Sam Armstrong's Middleham stable. ROYSTON.

## THE ESTATE MARKET

### SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY

**P**LENTY of evidence is accumulating that private investors and corporate bodies do not expect prices of certain types of property to go much lower and, therefore, alike for its present yield and still more for its eventual enhancement in value, they are taking time by the forelock. Not only is this seen in the many sales announced, from week to week, lately in these pages, but yet more in transactions that have been concluded by leading agents who are not at the moment in a position to announce any details. This can be said: that many square miles of English land are at present on the point of changing hands, the contracts having been drawn up and few formalities remaining for settlement. It is not surprising to find that there is an improving market for first-rate residential country freeholds with a considerable acreage. Never was there a better time for buyers. Vendors can obtain terms that are satisfactory to them, albeit not always so good as could have been got in other circumstances, and the buyers purchase something of incomparable security and high attractiveness in its prospect of eventual appreciation.

#### COUNTRY HOUSE PURCHASES

**F**INNAMORE FARM, a restored and enlarged farmhouse, about two miles from Marlow, has been sold with 205 acres by Messrs. Hampton and Sons to a client of the Maidenhead office of Mr. Cyril Jones. There are 60 acres of woodland on the estate. The buyer intends to occupy the house.

Within a month of having opened an office at Reading, Messrs. Wellesley-Smith and Co. have sold The Homestead, a restored sixteenth-century house and 3 acres at Crick, near Rugby; Hainton Lodge and 2 acres at Sutton Courtenay; The Nook, a seventeenth-century stone Cotswold house and 2 acres, at Shenington, near Banbury; and, with Messrs. Simmons and Sons, The Elms, South Stoke, and 3 acres. From Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock's Oxford office the firm has bought Orchard Cottage, East Hanney, for a client.

Yorkshire properties are finding a ready sale through Messrs. Jackson Stoops and Staff's Leeds office. By order of the Public Trustee they have just sold Grimthorpe Manor, near Pocklington. At the auction, bidding from £4,000 advanced to just under £4,500. Grimthorpe Cottage was offered at the same time, but this, with the farm, had to be withdrawn, the whole estate subsequently finding a purchaser at £4,750. The property extends to 550 acres and includes Grimthorpe Wood and Hodgson's Wood, and the remainder is arable and pasture. The manor house, an excellent farmhouse, was formerly the property of the late Mr. W. Briggs, for whom the Public Trustee is executor. Wells Farm, Pontefract, realised £1,225.

A choice residential estate of 24 acres on the Chilterns at Ashley Green, known as Hog Lane Farm, has been sold by Messrs. Turner Lord and Ransom.

Six miles from Aylesbury is a residential freehold of 92 acres, The Lilies at Weedon. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Stafford, Rogers and A. W. Merry, Limited, have sold it.



WALTON LEIGH, ADDLESTONE, SURREY

Oliver Cromwell is said to have stayed at Blackdown House, near Haslemere, an estate of 1,591 acres, which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will shortly offer in many lots. The 1640 house is on the glorious south slopes of Blackdown that rise to 1,000 feet overlooking the Surrey Weald. The property is beautifully wooded and adjoins the village of Fernhurst.

#### AID FOR THE VALIANT "FEW"

**T**HE headquarters of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' in Lincoln's Inn Fields, were opened by Edward VIII (then Prince of Wales), and the building was awarded the medal of the R.I.B.A. The present troubles of the Institute have not prevented it from setting to work to devise a scheme for practical aid for members and dependents of the R.A.F. This may take the form of a hostel for the children of airmen—the valiant "few," as Mr. Churchill lately called them. Owners of suitable country seats should consider this possibility at once and, if they are willing to grant the use of such a property (by sale, lease or otherwise), may be sure that the profession would welcome and fully acknowledge the extent to which the owner participated in the benevolent and patriotic aspects of the scheme. It may be recalled that in 1914 the late Sir Howard Frank (then Vice-President of the Institute) organised auctions which yielded over £42,000 for the Red Cross. The money was used to buy the Star and Garter Hotel and Ancaster House on Richmond Hill for permanently disabled ex-Service men. The Hotel was later replaced by a special building designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A. King George V and Queen Mary opened it on July 10th, 1924. The auctioneers and estate agents of this country have never relaxed their active interest in the work carried on at Richmond Hill.

#### ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES

**M**R. WALTER HENDERSON-CLELAND and his co-directors of Associated London Properties have given the shareholders in that company every reason to congratulate them on the sound policy of the Board during a period of unprecedented difficulty. As we recorded in COUNTRY LIFE some months ago, the company was one of the first to realise the necessity for adequate air-raid shelter and made ample provision for the occupiers of their many blocks of first-rate flats. But this was only one, and even a minor, point in

the problems that confronted the directors in the development of their Grosvenor Millbank estate. As Mr. Henderson-Cleland remarked at the thirteenth annual meeting of the company: "To-day's circumstances have thrown all questions of value into the melting-pot. . . . The

news of the Government insurance plan, to cover the cost of repairing and replacing properties damaged by war, is a relief to all concerned."

Twenty miles from London, in a charming country setting is Walton Leigh, Addlestone, Surrey, until recently the home of a distinguished member of the Fighting Services. The Georgian house has fourteen bedrooms, four reception rooms, and central heating. There are about 25 acres of grounds with hard tennis court and good kitchen garden. The house is to be let unfurnished or partially furnished for a term of years through Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

#### EAGER COMPETITION FOR ARABLE LAND

**L**INCOLNSHIRE farms met with a strong enquiry at an auction held in Brigg by Messrs. Dickinson, Davy and Markham. Church Farm, Huttoft, 342 acres, realised £6,750, just after it had failed to reach the reserve under the hammer. A Boston buyer took 930 acres in Cawkwell and Authorpe for £9,700; and £3,000 was accepted for the 277 acres of Station Farm at Authorpe.

Sussex farms, sold by auction at Haywards Heath by Messrs. Gladding, Son and Wing, include the freeholds, Bookers Farm, 75 acres at Bolney (£3,450), and Cockhaise Farm, 288 acres in Lindfield and Horsted Keynes (£5,518).

Private sales of Essex farms have been recently concluded through the agency of Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners, about 350 acres being comprised in three recent transactions.

Since the auction Messrs. Lacy Scott and Sons have disposed of Alpheton Hall Farm, extending to 323 acres in the parishes of Alpheton and Shimpling, approximately seven miles north-east of the Suffolk town of Sudbury.

On behalf of executors, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have for immediate disposal a freehold residence between Newbury and Basingstoke. It is 400ft. above sea level, and a buyer can have the whole or part of the surrounding 99 or 100 acres.

A Devonshire agricultural estate of 252 acres, yielding £235 a year, is for sale for £4,800 by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. Possession of one of the three farms may be had at once. The three farms have houses and buildings.

For a Somerset property of 5 acres, on the Quantock Hills and 450ft. above sea level, Messrs. Tresidder and Co. are authorised to negotiate a sale at only £2,500. The house is comfortably modernised.

A restored Tudor farmhouse in Hertfordshire, no more than thirty miles from the heart of London, can be had with 12 acres for £4,000, through Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor. The house might be let for a year or two, furnished. ARBITER.



# NEW FICTION: BOOKS EXPECTED

(Continued from page 459)

EVERYONE who has read Hans Fallada's "Little Man, What Now?" will want to read *LITTLE MAN, THIS NOW* (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.) and probably refuse to believe the publishers, who assert on the dust-jacket that "X.Y.Z.," the signature under which it appears, is not a pseudonym of that writer. The quality of the new book will probably convince them that the publishers are sincere, but this is not to assert that "X.Y.Z." was not excellent quality of a different sort of his own. The story he tells is of one Walter Horsing, essentially a little man and not a bad little man either, who joins the Nazi party because he needs a job and knows the bitterness of being without one, and the impossibility of getting one unless you wear the party badge. He lulls his conscience with promises of what he will be able to do for friends of his who are not so compliant, and with the belief that it is only the hardships of its early struggles that have forced the Nazi party into cruelties which must be abandoned with relief as its grip on the country becomes secure. One after the other his hopes fail him, his little boy quite innocently betrays him to the party and he barely himself escapes punishment; he sees friend after friend in jail or killed, and friend after friend—and what stout heroes these anti-Nazis seem—scorns him and the help he had planned to give. In the end even the Fuehrer fails him; war which was never to come is declared, and now against the English, those effete, worn-out, terrible people who always win the last battle. Till then the book will probably flatter our wishful thinking, showing how unwilling for war a large part of Germany was and is; but the last page, where Walter, realising the nations of hate with which Germany has surrounded herself, realises too that she must win or be destroyed, may suggest a desperate people and a different line of thought. A very interesting feature of the book is the picture of how Walter's wife, Lotte, spends her days attending lectures and knitting comforts at the orders of stern task-mistresses appointed by the Nazis. If German women really suffered like this it is a wonder that they did not destroy the Nazi party themselves—if necessary with their knitting-needles—long ago.

## LOOKING FORWARD

With the inexhaustible youth of the spirit, the mental vigour, verbal vividness and brilliant

excitement contributing to the make-up of Mr. H. G. Wells, that so-called "elderly gentleman" presents us, in his *BABES IN THE DARKLING WOOD* (Secker and Warburg, 9s. 6d.), with a sketch for the possible future of humanity after the war. He cannot resist, of course, putting a good deal of it in the form of lectures; but this time he does balance the lectures against the love and the action. We meet his young lovers, Gemini and Stella, in June, 1939, and part from them a year later. First out of their theories, and later out of their experiences, they hew an idea for the future. There are also subsidiary characters, on whom Mr. Wells has expended profitable pains: Gemini's Christian Scientist mother, his self-righteous, self-pitying father, Stella's daughter-eating mother, and her attractive Uncle Robert who has more than a dash of Mr. Wells himself in him, and who is responsible for all the best lectures. "I am a man . . . of immense and terrible perspicacity, but . . . I am an impatient, unscholarly man." The amount of perspicacity in this book is astounding and exhilarating.

## WHITEOAKS FOR EVER

It is quite shameless of Mrs. Mazo de la Roche to thrust upon us *WHITEOAK HERITAGE* (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.), and all of us will forgive her for it. What she has done is to crash in on her own six-volume chronicles of Jalna and the Whiteoaks, and to insert a seventh volume near the beginning. This, too, just after most of us have re-read the whole affair collected into a single volume! But we forgive her because we feel just as she does, and as Eden Whiteoak here expresses it: "You know . . . I love talking about us. I think we're maddening but I love us." So here is Renny, whom we left middle-aged and married, just back again at Jalna as a young man after the last war; and everybody else goes back a matter of ten years or so, too. We soon get used to it and enjoy it. But there is too much of the tiresome outsider, Mrs. Stroud. We never quite believe in her, or fit her into the Jalna picture; and if anyone will not fit into the Jalna picture the author's magic touch fails her. She is happier with her other strangers, the Dayborns; but still it is for Renny and Gran that we read the book, for Uncles Ernest and Nicholas, for Meg, Eden, Piers, Finch, Wakefield, the Wragges and anyone else really belonging to the brood. These are all as good as ever, and what more could be said?

## STORY OF A VICARAGE

A great many people will like *HE LOOKED FOR A CITY* (Joseph, 9s. 6d.), Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson's new and very sympathetic study of the life of a clergyman. It begins when Gordon Brecque and his wife Laura take up their residence at the vicarage of Upton Springs, and goes on until, thirty years later, he manages to annoy some of his parishioners by dying at Christmas-time. Of his four children, one, the adventurous Philip, has a happy life. John, the Vicar's dearest, dies a sincere conscientious objector; Ruth, his youngest child, is killed in a foolish accident and brings her father's grey hairs to the sorrow that leads to the grave; while Mary, his tiresome, righteous child, spoils everyone's happiness by insisting on her own omniscience. It really does seem as though Job himself had not many more trials than this good man has, for we hear, too, little of the love and encouragement that must have been his from one section of his people and a great deal of the carping and cantankerous elements of his parish. At the same time the four children, Bishop Hubbard and above all Brecque himself are so powerfully drawn, and he so beautifully too, that this book should please many readers and give many a new insight into the lives of our parish priests.

## BOOKS EXPECTED

Early next month should see the publication of the fifth and final volume of the Shakespeare Head edition of Michael Drayton's works, the editing of which, begun by the late Professor J. W. Hebel of Cornell University, has been completed in this volume by Kathleen Tillotson and Bernard H. Newdigate. A month later the edition is to be completed by a separate study, "Drayton and His Circle," by Mr. Newdigate, uniform with the edition. The publisher to the Shakespeare Press, Mr. Basil Blackwell and Professor Hebel deserve well of us all for this magnificent example of uncommercial publishing. Professor Julian Huxley's book *THE UNIQUENESS OF MAN* is almost ready and is in the hands of Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is a collection of popular scientific essays on such subjects as "Aryan or Nordic superiority," "The Analysis of Fame," and "The Way of the Dodo."

A book which deals with the region through which runs the Burma Road, *THE TOWER OF FIVE GLORIES: A STUDY OF MIN CHIA OF TA LI YUNNAN*, by C. F. Fitzgerald, is soon to be published by the Cresset Press. A life of Dr. Benes, by Edward B. Hitchcock, approved by its subject, is to appear during the next fortnight. Its publisher is Mr. Hamish Hamilton.

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## FISH IN THE COUNTRY

I have been spending a few days in the lonely hill village in Hertfordshire which I look upon as my home, and was, of course, very much interested in noting the differences that war-time restrictions were making on the lives of our friends and neighbours. I found that at least there was very little complaining about rationing, but there was in this connection one thing which nobody thought satisfactory—and that was the local supply of fish. Our peripatetic fishmonger's stock was so unattractive and so dear that few would deal with him when he made his weekly call, and a visitor who thoughtfully brought a large haddock in her suitcase was very highly commended. In the circumstances, I thought to myself, if I were lucky enough to live here I should certainly lay in a stock of salted herrings. After all, though you cannot fry or grill them, they can be boiled, steamed or casserole, which means that many more than half of the excellent recipes in "The New Herring Book" issued by the Herring Industry Board

A really nice breakfast or supper dish can be made by steaming the required number of herrings—first, of course, having duly soaked them—and mashing them well with a fork, removing all bones. Pepper, salt, a little fat—margarine or beef dripping will do—and if it is liked anchovy sauce, should be added. Put in small flat dishes, sprinkle with crumbs with a little more fat here and there, and brown.

\* \* \*

## THE USE OF OATMEAL

Oatmeal is one of the foods of which it is now patriotic to make full use, and as the weather grows colder many of us, even with no Scottish blood in our veins, are ready to welcome porridge at breakfast-time. But there are a great many other ways in which it can contribute to the family menu; for instance, it is excellent used instead of bread crumbs for frying cutlets, fish and so forth. Excellent oatmeal biscuits can be made by mixing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of flour and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of oatmeal with half a teaspoonful each of salt and baking powder and rubbing into this 2 oz. of margarine. A teaspoonful of golden syrup is then melted in enough milk and water and the whole worked into a stiff dough, rolled out to about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in thickness, cut into squares, and baked on a greased tin in a moderate oven for a quarter of an hour. ISABEL CRAMPTON.

(Left) A SMART COAT WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, IS WEATHER-PROOF, IN WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH

(Right) THIS BECOMING SLACKS SUIT IS MADE IN VELVET CORDUROY IN MANY DIFFERENT COLOURS (Aquascutum, Ltd.)



THERE are two schools of thought among women who wear trousers: those who belong to one may or may not like trousers but know how much the most practical wear they are in many circumstances; the other school may or may not agree with that, but definitely regards them as becoming. Women of both points of view will be interested in the very charming picture on this page of a young lady wearing a corduroy slacks suit from Aquascutum, Limited (100, Regent Street, W.1). If all women in trousers looked as charming as this, everybody would certainly belong to the second school for they are so well cut and tailored as to be definitely attractive, not merely useful, wear. This suit is made in a fine velvet corduroy material which is shower-proof and is man-tailored. It can be had in natural colour, black, blue, green, brown, or a rich rust, and the excellent design of the jacket is a point worth noticing, as is the remarkably low price of four guineas.

Another Aquascutum production appears in the other photograph, a swagger coat of the new type, where the swagger gives a pleasantly free line but is not over-stressed. It is made in a very fine quality West of England cloth, proofed throughout, and can be cleaned and reproofed time after time if necessary without losing either its shape or weather-resisting qualities. This makes such a coat an extraordinarily good investment, for the material is so hard-wearing that it will do yeoman service for many years. With all that, and in spite of the fact that it is weather-proof, there is none of that mackintosh air about it; it is a coat suitable for all occasions. It can be made in more

(184, Strand, W.C.2) can be carried out with them perfectly well. There is only one point which must be remembered and, if forgotten, will spoil the whole dish: a salt herring must be soaked in cold water for twenty-four hours before using. As they are perfectly easy to store, the country housewife can find in them never-failing material for a fish course and for lots of other good things, such as herring and horse-radish sandwiches, herring pickle, and herring mayonnaise. Here is an excellent recipe for which they are required. Take three salt herrings filleted,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of cooked potatoes, 1 teacupful of cooked butter beans, 2 small onions, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, 1 oz. of butter (or margarine), and a little milk. Grease some ramekins and arrange in them a layer of fish sprinkled with the onions finely chopped and a little pepper, and then one of beans mashed with a little of the fat. Fill the ramekins after this fashion, moisten with a little vinegar and make a crust of mashed potato over the top. Put tiny dabs of your fat on it and bake for twenty minutes. This is a most attractive and extremely nourishing dish.

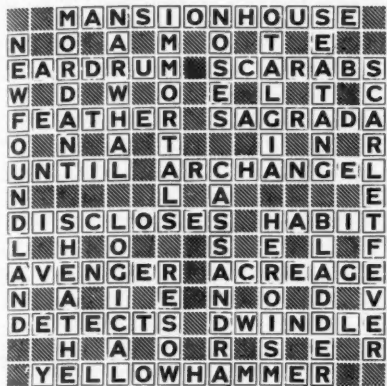


“COUNTRY LIFE” CROSSWORD

No. 565

SOLUTION to No. 564

The winner of this crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 16th will be announced next week.



A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) “Crossword No. 565, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2,” and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Friday, November 29th, 1940.**

The winner of Crossword No. 563 is  
Mrs. R. K. Morrison,  
Sale Street House, Faversham

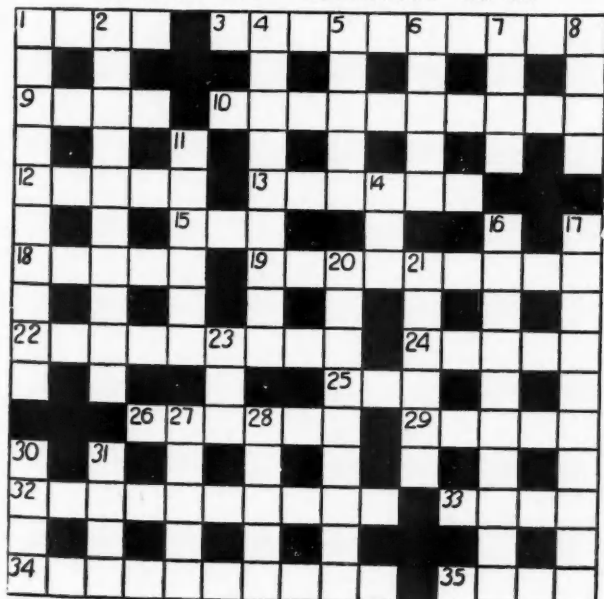
ACROSS.

- 1 and 3. He might be said to get the sack on his appointment (two words, 4, 10)
9. Often is thought its offspring (4)
10. To schoolgirls they may mean beastly walks (10)
12. The Holy Blood of Hailes, for instance (5)
13. This should be less difficult (6)
15. Women in khaki known by their defective headgear? (3)
18. Like its burn, it is found in Cheviot territory (5)
19. It stood outside, not inside an Inn of Court (two words, 6, 3)
22. What a rock garden might be expected to produce (9)
24. Cheerful (5)
25. In looking the King retires from the game (3)
26. One of the three-quarter's dodges (6)
29. “Escape me? — Beloved! While I am I, and you are you.”—*Browning* (5)
32. “Any elm tree” (anagr.) (10)
33. Welsh lake (4)
- 34 and 35. What you might expect to get in four-star hotels? (two words, 10, 4).

DOWN.

1. The present 1 across is no longer an inmate of it (two words, 5, 5)
2. A battleship with a name for determination (10)
4. Farming combine (9)
5. There's no mending them when they get broken (5)
6. Cantor's other name (5)
- 7 and 8. Two of the flowers in Sargent's picture (each 4)
11. It is rare to find it in a driver's car certificate (6)
14. A single member of 1 down can be a mischief-maker (3)
16. Cut short (10)
17. Franciscans (two words, 4, 6)
20. It provides Canadians with their emblem (two words, 5, 4)
21. No elms can produce them (6)
23. Taken up by the player (3)
27. A young one (5)
28. They usually go up, though the speed may vary (4)
30. “Oh, lift me as a wave, a —, a cloud.”—*Shelley* (4)
31. One card on the table (4).

“COUNTRY LIFE” CROSSWORD No. 565



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# WAR-TIME CHRISTMAS



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<b>LONDON</b> <b>ALMOND'S HOTEL.</b> Clifford Street, W.1. <b>BAILEY'S HOTEL.</b> Gloucester Road, S.W.7. <b>BASIL STREET HOTEL.</b> Knightsbridge, S.W. <b>BERKELEY HOTEL.</b> Piccadilly, W.1. <b>BROWN'S HOTEL.</b> Dover Street, W.1. <b>CADOGAN HOTEL.</b> Sloane Street, S.W.1. <b>CARLTON HOTEL.</b> Fall Mall, S.W.1. <b>CAVENDISH HOTEL.</b> Jermyn Street, W.1. <b>CLARIDGE'S HOTEL.</b> Brook Street, W.1. <b>CONNAUGHT HOTEL.</b> Carlos Place, W.1. <b>DORCHESTER HOTEL.</b> Park Lane, W.1. <b>GORING HOTEL.</b> Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. <b>GT. WESTERN ROYAL HOTEL.</b> Paddington. <b>GROSVENOR HOTEL.</b> Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. <b>GROSVENOR HOUSE.</b> Park Lane, W.1. <b>HOWARD HOTEL.</b> Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. <b>LANGHAM HOTEL.</b> Portland Place, W.1. <b>PARK LANE HOTEL.</b> Piccadilly, W.1. <b>PICCADILLY HOTEL.</b> Piccadilly, W.1. <b>RITZ HOTEL.</b> Piccadilly, W.1. <b>SAVOY HOTEL.</b> Strand, W.C.2. <b>SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL.</b> South Kensington, S.W.7. <b>WALDORF HOTEL.</b> Aldwych, W.C.2. <b>WASHINGTON HOTEL.</b> Curzon Street, W.1. <b>WILTON HOTEL.</b> Victoria, S.W.1.	<i>Cornwall—continued.</i> <b>ST. IVES.</b> TREGUNNA CASTLE HOTEL. <b>ST. MAWES.</b> SHIP AND CASTLE HOTEL. <b>TINTAGEL.</b> KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE HOTEL.	<i>Hampshire—continued.</i> <b>BOURNEMOUTH.</b> BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL. CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL. CARLTON HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL. HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL. NORFOLK HOTEL. THE WHITE HERMITAGE (Pier Front). <b>BOURNEMOUTH (Sandbanks).</b> THE HAVEN HOTEL. <b>LIPHOOK.</b> ROYAL ANCHOR HOTEL. <b>LYNDHURST.</b> CROWN HOTEL. <b>NEW MILTON.</b> GRAND MARINE HOTEL. BARTON-ON-SEA. <b>ODHAM.</b> GEORGE HOTEL. <b>SOUTHSEA.</b> SANDRINGHAM HOTEL. <b>STONE CROSS.</b> (near Lyndhurst). COMPTON ARMS HOTEL. <b>WINCHESTER.</b> ROYAL HOTEL.	<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE</b> <b>FOTHERINGHAY.</b> MANOR FARM COUNTRY HOTEL. <b>KETTERING.</b> GEORGE HOTEL. <b>PETERBOROUGH.</b> ANGEL HOTEL. BULL HOTEL.	<i>Sussex—continued.</i> <b>HOVE.</b> NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL. PRINCE'S HOTEL. DUDLEY HOTEL. <b>KIRDFOUR, BILLINGSHURST.</b> FILLIAMS (GUEST HOUSE). <b>LEWES.</b> WHITE HART HOTEL. <b>PETWORTH.</b> SWAN HOTEL. <b>ROTTINGDEAN.</b> TUDOR CLOSE HOTEL. <b>ST. LEONARDS.</b> ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. SUSSEX HOTEL. <b>WYCH CROSS (Forest Row).</b> THE ROEBUCK HOTEL.	<i>Scotland—continued.</i> <b>FIFESHIRE</b> <b>ST. ANDREWS.</b> THE GRAND HOTEL.	
<b>CUMBERLAND</b> <b>CARLISLE.</b> CROWN AND MITRE HOTEL. <b>GLENRIDDING, PENRITH.</b> ULSWATER HOTEL. <b>KESWICK (English Lakes).</b> ROYAL OAK HOTEL. <b>LOWESWATER.</b> SCALE HILL HOTEL.	<b>DEVONSHIRE</b> <b>BANTHAM (near Kingsbridge.)</b> THE SLOOP INN. <b>BARNSTAPLE.</b> IMPERIAL HOTEL. <b>BELSTONE (DARTMOOR).</b> CHERRY TREES. <b>BIGBURY BAY.</b> BURGH ISLAND HOTEL. <b>BOVEY TRACEY.</b> BLANHEIM GUEST HOUSE. <b>RUDLEIGH SALTERTON.</b> ROSEMULLION HOTEL. <b>CULLOMPTON.</b> CULLOMPTON HOTEL. <b>DARTMOUTH.</b> RALEIGH HOTEL. STRETE, MANOR HOUSE HOTEL. <b>EXETER.</b> ROUGHEMONT HOTEL. <b>HARTLAND.</b> QUAY HOTEL. <b>HAYTOR, NEWTON ABBOT.</b> MOORLAND HOTEL. PINCHAFORD FARM. <b>HORNS CROSS (N. DEVON).</b> HOOPS INN. <b>KINGSWEAR (S. DEVON).</b> RIVERSEA PRIVATE HOTEL. Phone 32 Kingswear. <b>LEE.</b> LEE BAY HOTEL. <b>LIFTON.</b> THE ARUNDELL ARMS. <b>LYNTON.</b> ROYAL CASTLE HOTEL. <b>MODBURY (S. DEVON).</b> MODBURY INN HOTEL. <b>NORTH BOVEY</b> (near Moretonhamstead). MANOR HOUSE HOTEL. <b>NORTHAM—Westward Ho!</b> CLYDELANDS HOTEL. <b>PAIGNTON.</b> REDCLIFFE HOTEL. <b>SEATON (S. DEVON).</b> CHATEAU TRIANON. <b>SHALDON (near Teignmouth).</b> THE ROUND HOUSE HOTEL. <b>SIDMOUTH.</b> FORTFIELD HOTEL. KNOWLE HOTEL, LTD. VICTORIA HOTEL. CEDAR SHADE HOTEL. <b>TORQUAY.</b> DEAN-PRIOR HOTEL, St. Marks Road. GRAND HOTEL. IMPERIAL HOTEL. LIVERMEAD HOUSE HOTEL. PALACE HOTEL. TORBAY HOTELS, LTD., TORBAY Road. <b>WOOLACOMBE BAY (N. DEVON).</b> WOOLACOMBE BAY HOTEL. <b>YELVERTON.</b> MOORLAND LINKS HOTEL.	<b>HEREFORDSHIRE</b> <b>HEREFORD.</b> HOP POLE HOTEL. <b>ROSS-ON-WYE (near).</b> MOUNT CRAIG HOTEL. <b>ROSS-ON-WYE.</b> ROYAL HOTEL.	<b>HERTFORDSHIRE</b> <b>BUSHEY.</b> BUSHEY HALL HOTEL. <b>LITTLE GADDESSEN.</b> HRIDGWATER ARMS HOTEL. <b>ROYSTON.</b> BANVERS HOTEL. <b>WELWYN GARDEN CITY.</b> GUESSEN'S COURT HOTEL.	<b>SOMERSET</b> <b>ALLERFORD, MINEHEAD.</b> HOLNICOTE HOUSE HOTEL. <b>BATH.</b> LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL. LANSDOWN HOTEL. BROCKHAM END. <b>EXFORD (near Minehead).</b> CROWN HOTEL. <b>HOLFORD.</b> ALFINGTON PARK HOTEL (closed during the war). <b>ILMINSTER.</b> GEORGE HOTEL. <b>MINEHEAD.</b> BEACH HOTEL. HOTEL METROPOLIS. <b>TAUNTON.</b> CASTLE HOTEL.	<b>WARWICKSHIRE</b> <b>BIRMINGHAM.</b> NEW GRAND HOTEL. <b>STFATFORD-ON-AVON.</b> THE WILLIAM AND MARY HOTEL.	<b>KINCARDINESHIRE</b> <b>BANCHORY.</b> TOR-NA-COILLE HOTEL.
<b>BEDFORDSHIRE</b> <b>REDFORD.</b> SWAN HOTEL. <b>BLETBOE.</b> THE FALCON INN. <b>EATON SOCON.</b> YE OLDE WHITE HORSE.	<b>BERKSHIRE</b> <b>ABINGDON.</b> CROWN AND THISTLE HOTEL. <b>ASCOT.</b> BERRYSTEDE HOTEL. <b>BRAY-ON-THAMES.</b> THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL. <b>READING.</b> GEORGE HOTEL. <b>SONNING.</b> WHITE HART HOTEL. <b>WINDSOR.</b> THE "WHITE HART," WINDSOR LTD.	<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE</b> <b>HUNTINGDON.</b> GEORGE HOTEL. <b>ST. IVES.</b> GOLDEN LION HOTEL.	<b>STAFFORDSHIRE</b> <b>ECCLESHALL (near).</b> BISHOPS OFLEY MANOR, GUEST HOUSE. <b>UTTOXETER.</b> WHITE HART HOTEL.	<b>WESTMORLAND</b> <b>AMBLESIDE.</b> THE QUEEN'S HOTEL. <b>GRASMEERE.</b> PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL. <b>WINDERMERE.</b> LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL. RIGGS CROWN HOTEL.	<b>PERTHSHIRE</b> <b>SLAIR ATHOLL.</b> ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL. <b>GLENDEVON (near Glenaeles).</b> CASTLE HOTEL. Telephone: Muckhart 27. <b>PERTH.</b> WINDSOR RESTAURANT, 38, St. John Street.	
<b>WILTSHIRE</b> <b>EAST EVERLEIGH.</b> THE CROWN HOTEL. <b>SALISBURY.</b> OLD GEORGE HOTEL. COUNTY HOTEL.	<b>ROSS-SHIRE</b> <b>STRATHPEFFER.</b> SPA HOTEL.	<b>SUTHERLANDSHIRE</b> <b>LAIRG.</b> ALTNABARRA HOTEL. <b>SCOURIE.</b> HOTEL SCOURIE.	<b>WORCESTERSHIRE</b> <b>BROADWAY.</b> DOWNY GUEST HOUSE. (Broadway Golf Club.) THE LYGON ARMS. <b>DROITWICH SPA.</b> RAVEN HOTEL.	<b>YORKSHIRE</b> <b>BOROUGHBRIDGE.</b> THREE ARROWS HOTEL. <b>CATTERICK BRIDGE.</b> THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL. <b>ILKLEY.</b> THE MIDDLETON HOTEL. <b>SCARBOROUGH.</b> ROYAL HOTEL. <b>SOUTH STANLEY</b> (near Harrogate). RED LION INN. <b>YORK.</b> YOUNG'S HOTEL, HIGH PETERGATE.	<b>WALES</b> <b>CAPEL CURIG.</b> LYN-Y-CORD HOTEL. <b>DOLGELLEY.</b> GOLDEN LION ROYAL HOTEL. <b>LLANGOLLEN.</b> THE HAND HOTEL. <b>SAUNDERSFOOT, TENBY.</b> ST. BRIDES HOTEL.	
<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b> <b>CAMBRIDGE.</b> UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL. <b>WHITTLESFORD.</b> RED LION HOTEL.	<b>CHESHIRE</b> <b>CHESTER.</b> GROSVENOR HOTEL, Eastgate Street. <b>HOYLAK.</b> ROYAL HOTEL.	<b>ISLE OF WIGHT</b> <b>SHANKLIN.</b> SHANKLIN TOWERS HOTEL.	<b>SURREY</b> <b>CHURT (near Farnham.)</b> FRENCHMAN POND HOTEL. <b>GODALMING.</b> THE LAKE HOTEL. <b>GUILDFORD (near).</b> NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL. <b>HASLEMERE.</b> GEORGIAN HOTEL. <b>KINGSWOOD (WARREN).</b> KINGSWOOD PARK GUEST HOUSE. <b>PEASLAKE (near Guildford).</b> HURSTWOOD HOTEL. <b>SANDHURST.</b> SELSDON PARK HOTEL. <b>WEYBRIDGE.</b> OATLANDS PARK HOTEL. <b>WIMBLEDON.</b> SOUTHDOWN HALL HOTEL.	<b>IRELAND (EIRE)</b> <b>ENNISTYMON (Co. CLARE).</b> FALIS HOTEL. <b>LOUGH ARROW (Co. SLIGO).</b> HOLLYBROOK HOUSE HOTEL. <b>LUCAN (Co. DUBLIN).</b> SPA HOTEL. <b>WATERSVILLE (Co. KERRY).</b> BAY VIEW HOTEL. BUTLER ARMS HOTEL. <b>WHITEGATE (Hunting District) (Co. CORK).</b> CORKBEG HOTEL.	<b>FOREIGN HOTELS</b> <b>CEYLON</b> <b>COLOMBO.</b> GALLE FACE HOTEL. <b>KANDY.</b> QUEEN'S HOTEL.	
<b>CORNWALL</b> <b>BUDE.</b> THE GRENVILLE HOTEL (BUDE) LTD. <b>FALMOUTH.</b> FALMOUTH HOTEL. <b>HELFOUR PASSAGE</b> (near Falmouth). THE FERRY BOAT INN. <b>POLPERRO, LOOE.</b> NOUGHTS & CROSSES INN. <b>PORT GAVERN, PORT ISAAC.</b> BIDE-A-WHILE PRIVATE HOTEL.	<b>DORSETSHIRE</b> <b>CHARMOUTH.</b> THE COURT. <b>SHAFESBURY.</b> COOMBE HOUSE HOTEL. <b>SHERBORNE.</b> DIGBY HOTEL. <b>STUDLAND BAY.</b> KNOLL HOUSE HOTEL.	<b>LANCASHIRE</b> <b>SOUTHPORT.</b> VICTORIA HOTEL. <b>ST. ANNES-ON-SEA.</b> GRAND HOTEL.	<b>SUSSEX</b> <b>BRIGHTON.</b> NORFOLK HOTEL. OLD SHIP HOTEL. <b>BRIGHTON (SALTDEAN).</b> OCEAN HOTEL. <b>CROSS-IN-HAND.</b> POSSINGWORTH PARK HOTEL. <b>ORWOBOROUGH.</b> CREST HOTEL, Tel. 394. THE BEACON HOTEL. <b>EASTBOURNE.</b> ALEXANDRA HOTEL. BURLINGTON HOTEL. PARK GATES HOTEL. <b>HASTINGS.</b> QUEEN'S HOTEL.	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b> <b>BANGOR (Co. DOWN).</b> ROYAL HOTEL. <b>BELFAST.</b> GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. <b>PORTLUSH.</b> SEABANK HOTEL.	<b>JAPAN</b> <b>KOBE.</b> ORIENTAL HOTEL.	
<b>GLoucestershire</b> <b>GLoucester.</b> NEW COUNTY HOTEL, Southgate Street. <b>TEWKESBURY.</b> ROYAL HOP POLE HOTEL.	<b>HAMPSHIRE</b> <b>BROCKENHURST.</b> FOREST PARK HOTEL.	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b> <b>GRANTHAM.</b> ANGEL AND ROYAL HOTEL. GEORGE HOTEL. <b>HOLBEACH.</b> CHEQUERS HOTEL. <b>LINCOLN.</b> WHITE HART HOTEL. <b>STAMFORD.</b> GEORGE HOTEL.	<b>MONMOUTH</b> <b>LLANGIBBY.</b> COURT BLEDDYN.	<b>SCOTLAND</b> <b>ARGYLLSHIRE</b> <b>KIMELFORD.</b> CULFALL HOTEL. <b>LOCH AWE.</b> LOCH AWE HOTEL. <b>TOBERMORY (Isle of Mull).</b> WESTERN ISLES HOTEL.	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b> <b>KENYA COLONY (THEKA).</b> BLUE POSTS HOTEL.	